

THE Hongkong Weekly Press

AND China Overland Trade Report.

Vol. LIII.]

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No. 4.

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BIRTHS.

On the 14th January, 1901, at No. 2, Astor Terrace, Shanghai, the wife of Geo. PEARSON, of a son.

On the 16th January, 1901, at 1, Acushnet Villas, Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai, the wife of J. L. REMUSAT, of a daughter.

On the 19th January, at Singapore, the wife of J. WINTER, of a daughter.

On the 20th January, at No. 4, Belilios Terrace, Hongkong, the wife of J. OWEN HUGHES, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Shanghai, on Wednesday, the 9th January, HORACE, son of William WARREN, Melbourne, to GEORGE SOPHIE, youngest daughter of the late Arthur WIGAN, Launceston, Tasmania.

By the Rev. Father Meneuvrier, at Penang, on the 14th January, ARTHUR JAMES McCLOSKEY, M.B.C.M., District Surgeon, Salangor, to AGNES ELEANOR LEICESTER, third daughter of J. F. LEICESTER, St. Aubyn, North Australia.

On the 15th January, 1901, at 168, Calle Nueva, Ermita, Manila, Philippine Islands, by the Rev. Jay C. Goodrich, JOHN BROWN HILL, of Hongkong, to MARY M. WILSON BEE, daughter of D. M. WILSON, Esq., Bo'ness, Scotland.

At St. Colomba United Free Church, Helensburgh, N.B., on the 18th January, by the Rev. Adam C. Welch, B.D., ALFRED LEONARD DE MORNAY, of Malakoff Estate, Province Wellesley, to MARGARETHA LOUISE FRIDA, eldest daughter of George SCHOLLES, Esq., Ravenshaw, Helensburgh.

At St. John's Cathedral, on the 19th January, by the Rev. R. F. Cobbold, M.A., HALLY SARAH ELLEN, only daughter of the late H. A. HOLMES, Esq., to LILWELLYN T. A. C. SHILLINGTON, of Portree, Isle of Skye, Scotland.

DEATHS.

On the 12th January, 1901, at Chemulpo, DORA LUKES, the eldest beloved daughter of CARL and DORA LUKES, aged 14 months.

On the 16th January, 1901, at Shanghai, HARRIET MARY, the beloved wife of Robert E. NELSON, R.N., aged 55 years.

THE

Hongkong Weekly Press

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VŒUX ROAD CL.

LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

ARRIVALS OF MAILS.

The American mail of the 22nd December arrived, per O. & O. steamer *Coptic*, on the 19th January (28 days); and the German mail of the 24th December arrived, per N. D. L. steamer *Sachsen*, on the 23rd January (30 days).

EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

Her Majesty Queen Victoria died at Osborne at 6.30 p.m. on the 22nd instant.

On account of the death of H.M. the Queen, His Excellency the Governor has cancelled all engagements for the present.

The King took the oath of accession at a meeting of the Privy Council at St. James's Palace on the 23rd inst. He announced that in accordance with his beloved mother's wish he would assume the title of Edward VII.

A Memorial Service will be held in St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, on the morning of the 2nd prox., the day of the funeral of her late Majesty, Queen Victoria. The service will be choral. There will also be a service in Chinese in the evening.

It is reported from Japanese sources that Field-Marshal von Waldersee will return to Germany in March or April next.

The New South Wales Marines had the privilege of providing a guard of honour for the national flag in Peking on the 1st instant.

Owing to the interruption of both Shanghai cables last week, there have been no telegrams received from the North since the 16th inst.

Two million taels have been demanded by Japan, says a Japanese contemporary, for the railway repaired by her and handed over to Field Marshal von Waldersee, who in turn handed it over to the British.

The following changes in the Consular service in China were notified last month:—Mr Herbert Francis Brady, to be Her Majesty's Consul at Chungking, and Mr. Michie Forbes Anderson Fraser, to be Her Majesty's Consul at Pakhoi.

It was understood at Singapore early this month that the Government had received information that their Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York were due there about the middle of April. This was of course before the death of Her Majesty. It is not known yet how this event will affect arrangements.

The Miaotze insurrection which recently sprang up in the prefectures of Chên-yuen and Ssenanfu, Kueichow province, is, according to official despatches received at Nanking, suppressed by the Governor of the province, who at once granted the aborigines their rights which had been curtailed by the dishonest local mandarins.

The issue of the *Universal Gazette*, dated 13th inst., stated that the Allies are contemplating an expedition into Shansi and have already made the necessary preparations. The *Universal Gazette* is also responsible for the statement that there are now three Italian war vessels lying just off Sanmun Bay, and it is reported that they are making preparations to land troops.

The *Chih Pao* states that the British are enlisting Chinese soldiers in Tientsin City, but not in large numbers. It is probable that these "soldiers" are really military police. The same paper reports that the mounted brigades who were causing some trouble down the Peiho river recently are infesting the suburbs of Tientsin City now, and regrets that they have managed to get in, as they are bound to cause trouble.

H.M.S. *Glory* arrived in Hongkong Harbour on the 18th inst. from the south. We have already given the main facts about her, but we may recapitulate her chief figures. The *Glory* is a sister ship of the *Goliath*, and is a first-class battleship of 12,950 tons displacement and 13,500 i.h.p. (Belleville boilers). She was built by Laird at a cost of £844,057. Her armour is:—side, 6 in.; bulk-head, 12 in., gun-position 12.5 in., Harvey steel; deck-plating, 3.2 in. She carries four 12 in., twelve 6 in., q.f., eighteen smaller q.f., and two light guns; and five torpedo-tubes. Her speed is 18.25 knots and her complement 700 men.

Nine of the twelve Japanese first-class battleships and cruisers, designed soon after the conclusion of the Japan-China war, have been completed and brought home. They are the battleships *Asahi* (15,447 tons), *Fuji* (12,446), *Shikishima* (15,088), and *Yashima* (12,140), as well as the cruisers *Idzumo* (9,906), *Yakumo* (9,803), *Adzuma* (9,456), *Asuma* (9,855), and *Tokima* (9,855). With regard to the remainder, the battleship *Hatsuse* (15,240 tons), and the cruiser *Iwate* (9,906) are expected to leave England by the middle of next month for home, while the battleship *Mikasa* (15,210) is to be completed by the end of this year. The last-named three warships are under construction in England.

A short time ago the Korean Government negotiated with the First Bank of Tokyo for a loan of 7,000,000 yen. In the course of the negotiations the Korean Government agreed to appoint the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha to be the sole agents for the sale of the red ginseng, which is the principal source of revenue of the Korean Imperial House, on the understanding that the money would be readily advanced. The bank, however, felt that in view of the unsettled condition of the Korean Government the security was insufficient, and asked them to get the guarantee of the Japanese Government. Last week the Korean Minister waited upon Marquis Ito, who promised to give the matter his early attention.

QUEEN VICTORIA.

(Daily Press, 23rd January.)

To-day there is mourning throughout the wide realms of which the British Empire is composed—mourning so deep and so profound as this generation has not seen, such as it will not see again. For the greatest personality of our time, the grandest figure of the Nineteenth Century has passed away. VICTORIA the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, the Dominion of Canada, the new-born Commonwealth of Australia, and all the numerous British Colonies scattered over the face of the world, and Empress of India (Kaisar-i-Hind) has joined the majority. The most renowned Queen in history, the noblest woman that ever adorned a throne, has vacated her high office on the summons that comes to all, whether sovereign or servant. Her Majesty was so well known to all her millions of subjects of various races and religions that she had come to be looked upon as their great mother, gifted alike with all pervading sympathy and with a marvellous grasp on life. They scarcely thought of her as mortal; they had been so accustomed, through the long roll of years, to regard her as the embodiment of gracious dignity and serene control; they had so sung for more than six decades the solemn anthem praying for her long life, that they had almost begun to think the blessing of her just rule might prove perpetual. But when the century passed, the brilliant and memorable reign of Queen VICTORIA was, though we knew it not, also drawing to its close. The illness which struck down Her Majesty was sudden and swift. Weakened and worn by all the trials and tribulations of the last year of the century, the Queen could not rally from the attack, and succumbed to it quickly. The loss of her second son, the Duke of SAXE-COBURG, the serious illness of the Empress FREDERICK, and the long months of worry during which her feelings were harrowed by the news of the deaths of so many brave soldiers who went to fight the battles of the Empire in a righteous but much regretted war, came like blow upon blow upon her sensitive and sympathetic heart. No ruler perhaps ever felt so keenly the sorrows or troubles of the nation as did Queen VICTORIA, who in a hundred ways, on innumerable occasions, evinced so comprehensive a knowledge and so wide a sympathy for all who suffered for the State. None were too poor to receive her attention; none too obscure to gain her pity. Queen though she was, she had learned in the school of sorrow, and had passed through it refined and glorified, melting at the woes of others, and ready to pour the balm of sympathy on the aching wounds of her people.

Not only was the Queen-Empress the righteous ruler, living a pattern life amid the temptations of a gilded Court; she was a model wife and mother to all, from prince to peasant. Placed on a pinnacle such as few monarchs have climbed to, Her Majesty shed fresh lustre upon the august seat, and through more than half a century so comported herself, wearing the white flower of a blameless life, that the breath of calumny had no power to touch her, and in all times and places set so bright an example that to the generations yet unborn she will ever be lovingly quoted as the type of perfect womanhood, the realisation of the ideal ruler. Amid the joys and sorrows of her married life Queen VICTORIA never forgot the cares of State, and never failed to study the weal of the nation. How much the nation owes to her good sense, moderation, and calm wisdom, will perhaps never fully

be known, but the extent of her influence—based on world-wide respect—with the crowned heads and rulers of Europe could hardly be overrated, and it has had a restraining effect in moments of passion or aberration that has successfully made for peace when the leashes of the dogs of war were being most strenuously strained. The same benign influence had its weight with her Ministers of State, and not infrequently helped to smooth the troubled political waters. Every one of her Ministers learned to love and reverence the royal lady who was always so anxious to recognise her duty and do it faithfully, from that momentous occasion when Lord MELBOURNE waited upon her in Kensington Palace with the news of her accession, to the latest conference with the Marquess of SALISBURY. Her Majesty's deeds of mercy and charity shine like a string of pearls along the lengthened pathway of her splendid history, and illumine it as no acts of mere valour or chivalry, however dazzling, could irradiate the career of a hero King. The magnificent success of VICTORIA's reign is the finest triumph of her sex, and every woman in the British Empire has the deepest reason to venerate her name and to adore her memory.

This is not the place in which to set forth the acts of Queen VICTORIA or to recite the manifold glories of her unparalleled reign. The more salient incidents are in the memory or knowledge of most. But recently we celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of her accession to the Throne, when all her great though scattered dominions did glad homage to her meritorious rule and unprecedented record. It is for the historian to write the chronicles of the longest, most prosperous, most glorious reign in the history of our race, and show how indissolubly our late Queen was connected with all the epoch-making events of that extended period. But we can and do rejoice to think that she was spared to cross the threshold of the Twentieth Century, to see the unhappy conflict in South Africa brought nearly within sight of its termination, to witness the birth of the Australian Commonwealth, and to feel that in all the homes of the Anglo-Saxon race there is a union of hearts which can survive disaster and defy defeat. Even the war clouds in the Far East had rolled back and revealed a vision of restored peace, which must have been most welcome to her much-tried spirit. That tender spirit is now at rest, and all that is mortal of the illustrious sovereign will soon be laid beside the remains of the husband she loved so faithfully and mourned so unceasingly. The nation will do fitting honour to the beloved dead, but no monument can do her virtues justice; her memory will, however, be enshrined in the hearts of the people who were born and have grown up under her beneficent sway. In this remote city, which has the rare distinction of bearing her queenly name, she will be mourned as sincerely as in the British Isles, for her charm and her influence have been felt equally wherever the Flag waves.

Reuter's telegram dated the 23rd inst. says:—There will be no lying in state, but the servants of the household will be admitted to view the remains, which will probably be conveyed to Windsor to-day. The date of the funeral is not yet fixed. All Monday night the late Queen was very restless and the bedroom door was locked, only the doctors and nurses being allowed within. It is understood that the family was thrice summoned to the bedside on Tuesday, the last time being 3.30, after which they remained in constant attendance. Her Majesty was still conscious, but the end came in sleep.

THE DEATH OF THE QUEEN.

(Daily Press, 24th January.)

It is but eight months ago that Hongkong was celebrating, amid the rejoicing of the British residents and the cordial co-operation of the people of so many nations who have made this island their home, the eighty-first anniversary of the birth of Her Gracious Majesty Queen VICTORIA. To-day the whole Colony is plunged in grief on the receipt of the news that she is lying dead at Osborne. The sad event has come upon us with great suddenness. The first tidings of Her Majesty's ill-health were conveyed by a special telegram from our London correspondent, dated the 18th inst., which spoke of disquieting rumours about the Queen. REUTER's first message of the same date mentioned numerous reports concerning her illness and the summoning to Osborne of two physicians. Later, on the same day, followed the official statement that the great strain of the past year—of how great that strain has been the whole Empire has been witness as well as those whose lot it has been to come in daily contact with Her Majesty—had told upon the Queen's nervous system, and that perfect quiet in the house and abstention from all public business had been enjoined. Then on Sunday just at midnight the telegrams reached us, which we published in Monday morning's issue, stating that the Royal Family had been summoned to the bedside and that H.I.M. the German Emperor was on his way to Osborne. At last we were able to realise the terrible gravity of the situation. REUTER's telegrams which arrived on Monday brought additional details and stated that the Queen was in *extremis* at 8 p.m. on Sunday and that her death was only a question of hours. But her wonderful constitution held out, and Monday night's bulletin, as telegraphed by our special correspondent, reported a slight improvement, maintained throughout the day. A still later bulletin also offered some ground for hope, but the anxiety over the brain-symptoms was not disguised. Then came a period of suspense. Throughout Tuesday night no news reached Hongkong and it was not until after 8 a.m. yesterday that the first unofficial intimation reached the Colony. Acting on this the government offices, foreign consulates, business houses and vessels in the Harbour half-masted their flags; but official confirmation was wanting. At 11.15 a.m. our special telegram reached us from London, bearing the date of despatch 8.50 p.m. on Tuesday night and stating simply: "The Queen is dead." At last we know the worst. In the eighty-second year of her age and the sixty-fourth of her reign, the Queen who has ruled over her great Empire so faithfully and well has passed away. This is not the place in which to give a full account of her reign; that our readers have had in our special edition of yesterday. The mere facts of the late Queen's life are well known to all. Her Majesty—to give her her full title, VICTORIA ALEXANDRINA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India—was born on the 24th May, 1819; succeeded to the Throne on the 20th July, 1837; was crowned on the 28th June, 1838; married on the 10th February, 1840, to Prince ALBERT of Coburg and Gotha, who died on the 14th December, 1861; celebrated her Jubilee in 1887, and her Diamond Jubilee in 1897; and died on the 22nd January, 1901. The mere length of the reign, the longest in English history, is in itself an eloquent testimony to a wonderful life. Though, since the

death of the Prince Consort the late Queen has always lived in retirement, varied but little by appearances in public and at Court ceremonies, the public has been fully aware all the time of the deep interest which she took in the welfare of her people, and they have loved her accordingly with an affection which has been accorded to no other British sovereign. In all parts of the Empire the feeling has been the same. Last year saw a remarkable strengthening of the bonds which hold the colonies to the mother country, and with this increase of warmth the sentiment of loyalty toward the head of the Empire has if possible grown greater. The sorrow which has befallen Britain is echoed throughout her possessions and dependencies; and nowhere, we are certain, is it more keen than in this Colony of Hongkong, whose very foundation and continuance is a part of the history of the late Queen's reign. In the presence of "the dumb hour clothed in black" but one feeling animates every heart.

TARIFF REVISION.

(Daily Press, 19th January.)

The question of the revision of the Chinese Tariff will unquestionably come up for consideration during the negotiations for a settlement between the foreign Ministers and the Chinese Government. There are conditions in connection with the duties levied that render the present system intolerable to foreign merchants and traders, and on their side the Chinese want to realise a larger amount from the trade carried on with foreign countries. The local Chamber of Commerce, we are glad to note, is keeping this contingency well in sight, and has addressed to the British Minister in Peking a letter reminding him of the promise given by his predecessor in office, Sir CLAUDE MACDONALD, that the Chambers of Commerce of Hongkong and Shanghai would be afforded an opportunity, before any amended tariff is adopted, of considering and reporting on any proposals for the revision of the tariff. Sir CLAUDE MACDONALD also stated, in this connection, that the opinions of these Chambers would receive full and careful consideration. No doubt the Chambers will have a great deal to say on the questions of *lekin* and the differential duties imposed by the Haikwan (or Superintendent) of Native Customs at Canton. The existence of competing Customs establishments in Kwangtung has long been a faithful source of trouble and obstruction, as by its working the Chinese traders are tempted to ship goods by junk instead of by steamer from Canton. It may be argued that, in consequence, the goods are laid on the Hongkong market at a somewhat cheaper rate, but as this is done at the expense of a foreign shipping company, and is in direct violation of treaty rights, the point cannot be maintained, as an advantage conferred on merchants at the cost of ship-owners cannot make legal an infringement of the treaties. The only possible way of securing the abolition of such infringements in a country like China is to remove the cause. The entire Customs dues as well as the *lekin* should be collected by the Imperial Maritime Customs, and the *lekin* should be merged in the Customs duty, a proportion of proceeds being handed by the Collectorate to the provincial governments in compensation for the loss of *lekin*. This provision is not unlikely to find favour with the Imperial Government, but it will probably meet with opposition from the provincial administrations, who will find their squeezes somewhat shorn by such an arrangement.

Nevertheless we trust the foreign representatives will stand fast by this proposal. If the tariff is to be increased it can only be done on these terms; otherwise the last state of foreign trade in China will prove very much worse than its first. We are glad to note, by our Shanghai morning contemporary, that the question of treaty revision is engaging the attention of the German Association there, the Consul General for Germany having asked them to point out the principal subjects demanding notice in the coming negotiations. The Association have done this very thoroughly and embodied their ideas in a memorandum which has been published in the German organ at that port and reproduced in a translation in these columns on the 7th inst. They of course place the revision of the Tariff in the forefront, and urge first that the ad valorem duties shall be, where possible, replaced by specific duties. The ad valorem duties have led to much unpleasantness between German importers and the Customs authorities, owing to the duty being fixed on the market value of the goods, and the difficulty experienced in an agreement being come to as to what that value really is, more especially in the case of goods sold "to arrive." With regard to *lekin*, the German Association ask that these duties shall be abandoned altogether and higher duties substituted, i.e. to allow goods that have once paid import duty to pass free through China, or to unite the collection of *lekin* with that of the Imperial Maritime Customs. This recommendation is on all fours with the views of all foreign merchants, we believe. The Association next proceeds to deal with half-duty drawbacks, which they rightly argue should be issued in less time than at present, and suggest two months as a reasonable period. They also propose that these drawbacks should be made available for payment of export or import duties indiscriminately and at any Customs station, or be redeemable for cash at their full value. At present six months often elapse before the exporter can get his money back, and this is an obstruction to trade which ought not to exist. On this head, we think, there will be no difference of opinion among the foreign communities or the Chambers of Commerce.

Coming to the question of Customs regulations, the German Association is of opinion that those dealing with Night Permits, Sunday Permits, &c., require radical alteration. The Association have had long and practical experience of their working in Shanghai, where they probably exist under the most favourable conditions, and if they are not found convenient at that port they must unquestionably need revision. On the question of Bonded Warehouses the Association is most emphatic. As most of our readers are aware, the China Merchants' S.N. Co.'s wharves and godowns alone possess this privilege, which constitutes at once a valuable concession and an unfair monopoly. The Association points out the unreasonableness of this monopoly, and shows how it works to the injury of the foreign community by the fact that during the late disturbances the Banks refused to make advances upon goods stored in the China Merchants' godowns. Moreover there is the fact that the accommodation provided by them is frequently insufficient. There is indeed no reason why one Company should be thus favoured, especially one competing with foreigners for the carriage and storage of goods. The godowns should either be neutral and owned by the Customs, or any foreign godown company that will conform to the Customs regulations should have its godowns made into Bonded Ware-

houses. In any case, no advantage should be afforded to any company or nationality. On this point the Foreign Ministers should certainly obtain a definite understanding clearly and expressly laid down in the agreement. In making these suggestions the German Association of Shanghai has done good and useful work, and the Consul General is to be congratulated on having so promptly applied to his countrymen engaged in trade for an expression of their views. We await with interest the reply of Sir ERNEST SATOW to the letter of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce on the same subject. Perhaps His Excellency prefers to wait to ascertain the views and proposals of the Chinese Plenipotentiaries before inviting an expression of opinion from the Chambers, and there may be something to be said in favour of this action, but we are by no means sure that it would prove the wisest. The Powers are in the position of presenting demands, and it seems to us that it is for them to say what is wanted and, if practicable, to insist upon their proposal being accepted and carried into effect.

LIU KUNG-YI ON THE SITUATION

(Daily Press, 21st January.)

It is curious to observe that of all the so-called statesmen that China has brought to the front during the present crisis, the old Viceroy of the Liang Kiang is the only one who has been able to grasp the situation. Reading between the lines the sketch of his policy given in the *Universal Gazette* seems to afford the only reasonable grounds for a settlement of those difficulties in which China, through the action of her government, finds herself placed. In this respect the proposals of the Nanking viceroy are in agreeable contrast to the impractical suggestions of his fellow in the Liang Hu, and give some hope that if his suggestions are received, it really may become possible to enter on definite negotiations regarding the future relations of China towards the world at large. LIU KUNG-YI from the beginning of the troubles, it must be remembered, made no concealment of his views that the Dowager Empress and her party were embarking the State on a course which was certain to involve the worst consequences; and this, it also must be remembered, he did at the imminent risk of his life, for there is no doubt that his destruction was already determined on, and it was only the personal pluck of the aged Viceroy, who accepted the position, and openly dared the worst that the Court could do, that prevented him being made to pay with his life for his unwelcome advice. When, therefore, LIU KUNG-YI pleads for a remission in the punishments meted out for the Manchu princes, we feel that his words are dictated by no craven fears, but are the outcome of well considered thought. So also he has some reason to allege for his protest that it is unadvisable to press to an extreme the disarmament of the Empire. In the interests of foreign Powers no less than of China herself, there are limits, and some better worked out system of guarantee, short of the rendering of the State powerless for good as well as for evil, must to an honest subject seem advisable. Nor will any right-minded Power be found to object to the principle of restraining the interference of foreign missionaries in cases where only Chinese subjects are concerned. Objections to these attempts to create an *imperium in imperio* have not come from Chinese sources alone; it is unfortunately the case that these interferences have in many instances been dictated by political motives, and anyone who will

take up the foreign newspapers within the last two years will find several cases where the "churches" have attempted to drag their own affairs by such measures into prominence. No well-regulated state in Europe permits the civil power to be set at naught in the interests of any association, religious or otherwise, and of all the Powers that which most strictly confines the Church within the leading strings of order is the identical Power which in China would open the door to ecclesiastical abuses of the worst character. The Press in China, while at all times a strong supporter of missionary enterprise, has to its credit always held the view that the missionary bodies were more particularly, from the very nature of their task, bound to respect the civil arm; and the refusal of Lord SALISBURY to recognise any claim to official rank on the part of the ecclesiastical organisations has wisely been accepted by the English missionary bodies, and endorsed by the country at large. As Englishmen we may afford to smile at Liu's fears for the proposed commercial regulations, and the stipulation that they be of such a nature as not to inflict injury on Chinese commercial interests will certainly meet with entire sympathy. Restrictions on trade form no part of England's policy, nor has England been tempted by the selfish restraints placed upon her own commerce by rival states to retaliate, or place barriers on the most free interchange of commodities. So far then we can assure His Excellency that his appeal to British sympathies will not be made in vain, and that if he can succeed in his self-induced task of bringing his own Government to reason, he will have nothing to fear from any action of England. But, and there is unfortunately a but in the case, can LIU KUNG-YI bring any influence to bear in the present position to bring about the state of affairs he desires? One, and perhaps the greatest, crime alleged against the Emperor was that he saw in the best interests of his country that the artificial distinction between Chinese and Manchu could no longer be maintained without the greatest danger to his country. If any evidence were required of the wisdom of the Emperor's policy it has been afforded by recent events. It is therefore all in favour of LIU's appreciation of the political situation to find him endorsing this view. Naturally we should expect the whole of the Empire to be unanimous in upholding this view, and it is one of the symptoms of the incapacity of her present rulers, that LIU should be left alone with his Emperor to urge so natural a reform. If any large or influential section of His Excellency's countrymen could summon sufficient courage to declare openly the necessity for such a change, we could look forward with some degree of confidence to the coming ability of China to manage her own affairs; but political courage is, we fear, the last thing to be looked for amongst the administrators of the Empire. Meanwhile it is unpleasant to have to believe, that not only the Emperor, himself the individual most largely interested, but even the Empress Dowager herself, are ignorant of the terms offered by the foreign Powers; and that the cordon which surrounds the Palace has hitherto been successful in blocking every avenue of approach. This is surely a thing which rests on the shoulders of the Provincials to remove, and which we ought to hold the Viceroys themselves responsible for.

The proposed free coinage of silver in Formosa has been abandoned, owing to the staunch opposition of Marquis Ito.

THE ANGLO-GERMAN AGREEMENT.

(Daily Press, 22nd January.)

The correspondence respecting the Anglo-German Agreement of the 16th October is now in the hands of the public. It contains practically nothing new. Ten letters in all are published, commencing with the interchanged notes of the 16th October between Lord SALISBURY and Count HATZFELD, inclosing copies of the Agreement signed on that day. Following these is the telegraphic despatch to the British representatives at Paris, Vienna, Rome, St. Petersburg, Washington, and Tokyo, communicating the terms of the Agreement, and directing them to concert with their German colleagues in an invitation to the other Powers to accept the principles recorded in it. The only point of interest in the replies received is the exact language in which they were couched.

The Russian Government, as is already known, stated that the arrangement between Germany and England did not modify from its point of view the situation in China. The first clause, which stipulated that the river and coast ports of China should remain free and open to commerce, could be favourably entertained by Russia, as the *status quo* established by existing Treaties was not thereby disturbed. The second clause, in which England and Germany engaged not to make use of the complication in China to obtain territorial advantages, and to direct their policy to maintaining undiminished the territorial condition of the Chinese Empire, "corresponded all the more with the intentions of Russia, seeing that, from the commencement of the present complications, she was the first to lay down the maintenance of the integrity of the Chinese Empire as a fundamental principle of her policy in China." The bearing of this on the question of Manchuria must be kept in mind. The Russian reply goes on to state that as to the third point, relating to the eventuality of an infringement of the principle of integrity, the Imperial Government could only renew its declaration of the 12th (25th) August that "such an infringement would oblige Russia to modify her attitude according to circumstances." The Austro-Hungarian reply was given verbally to the British and German Ambassadors, and merely expressed pleasure at the Agreement and acceptance of its principle. Japan, desiring to know what would be the exact effect of accepting the principles of the Agreement, after receiving assurances from the contracting Powers that the Japanese Imperial Government by adhering to the Agreement would be placed in the same position they would have occupied if they had been a signatory instead of an adhering State, unhesitatingly accepted the principles of the Agreement. France welcomed the principles and affirmed her determination if, contrary to all expectation, the integrity of China should be infringed, to "act according to circumstances, with a view to safeguarding her interests and the rights secured to her by Treaty." Italy did not hesitate to give her adhesion to the Agreement. Mr. HAY's reply on behalf of the United States accepted the principles of the first two clauses with an expression of full sympathy. He said, moreover:—"During the last year this Government invited the Powers interested in China to join in an expression of views and purposes in the direction of impartial trade with that country, and received satisfactory assurances to that effect from all of them. When the recent troubles were at their

height, this Government, on the 3rd July, once more made an announcement of its policy regarding impartial trade and the integrity of the Chinese Empire, and had the gratification of learning that the Powers held similar views. And since that time the most gratifying harmony has existed among all the nations concerned as to the end to be pursued, and there has been little divergence of opinion as to the details of the course to be followed." With regard to the third clause, the United States Government, regarding it as a reciprocal arrangement between the two High Contracting Powers, did not feel called upon to express any opinion.

To sum up these bare facts, Austria-Hungary and Italy accepted the principles of the Agreement at once, practically without comment or hesitation; the United States, with full sympathy; Japan, after being assured that she would stand in the same position as if she had been a signatory; and Russia and France, with the declaration of their intentions to act according to circumstances in event of an infringement of the principle of the integrity of the Chinese Empire. What satisfaction there is to be derived from the answers of the Powers, apart from the general speedy acceptance of the principles of the Agreement, lies in the fact that the two nations from whom aggression might most be feared, from one in the north and from the other in the south, are the most emphatic in declaring their desire to maintain China's integrity. If this is not a case of "protesting too much," Manchuria's continuance under Chinese rule should be amply guaranteed by Russia herself.

MARKET ACCOMMODATION.

(Daily Press, 25th January.)

It is over three months ago since we wrote in these columns of the extremely limited market space of the Colony. At the same time, we strenuously advocated the erection of a temporary matched structure on unleased land, in order to do away with the extensive illicit sale of uncured pork and fresh fish that goes on daily, to all practical intents and purposes unchecked, in many parts of the native quarters. This illegal open-air trade is alike detrimental to the buyer, who has no guarantee that the meat thus furtively sold is not diseased, and to the Government, which, with open eyes, neglects a splendid opportunity of legitimately and easily increasing its revenue. Nothing however has been done to remedy what is, without the slightest shadow of a doubt, a most disgraceful state of affairs. The community has recently been again forcibly reminded of the hopeless inadequacy of its market accommodation. At the last Sanitary Board meeting, a petition, addressed originally to His Excellency the Governor, was submitted from the lessees of the fresh pork stalls in the various local markets. It is not long since the vending of unsalted or uncooked swine-flesh was illegal, except within the walls of the public markets. Licences for the sale of this class of meat have quite recently been granted to as many as thirty-three outside shops—mainly *taip so* and *shiu lap po*—in different parts of the city. This essentially reasonable and business-like proceeding originated with the Hon. F. H. MAY, presumably while he was Acting Colonial Secretary, and was intended to relieve the acknowledged congestion in the markets, as well as to reduce excessive prices. Interested stall-holders, however, from the outset, stoutly resented this, to them, unwarranted encroachment on dearly-bought

privileges, because it appreciably decreased their sales; and, emboldened by the oft-repeated assertion of those in a position to know better, that our markets are not overcrowded, they combined and complained of this competition. The gist of their prayer is that these outside licences be forthwith abolished, that their stall-rents be lessened, or that they themselves be permitted to share in this trade beyond market bounds. Careful study of the minutes appended to a translation of this remarkable document, printed in *extenso* in our report of the last Board meeting, shows that there is an inexplicable diversity of opinion on this highly urgent subject of market space. Mr. LADDS, despite his lengthy local experience, frankly favours the petitioners, and would have these shop-licences rescinded, unequivocally affirming that the markets are amply sufficient for the sale of meat of all kinds. The Hon. Director of Public Works, who is also President of the Board, is much more diplomatic; and, without either admitting or denying that the buildings at our disposal are too small for our needs, thinks that any possible pressure on existing space can be effectively controlled by the judicious allotting of outside shop licences. The prominent and undisguisable fact that, at the present moment, every available stall in the markets of the Colony is handsomely let, seems to render nugatory, and even to stultify, alike the statements of the petitioning tradesfolk and Mr. LADDS' minute thereto; while, at the same time, it gives both sharper point and added weight to the contention of Dr. CLARK and others, that increased market space ranks as one of our most pressing needs. There appears to have been unexpected difficulty in the proper supervision of these shops with fresh pork licences; accordingly, after discussion, the Board has recommended the Government to let the licences lapse without renewal. Meantime, they urge the building of makeshift matched markets on unoccupied Crown property, in such centres of native population as stand most in want of them. We heartily commend this eminently sensible step, and trust the Government will lose no time in carrying out the suggestion. No great outlay would be incurred—a few hundred dollars at most; while, as an offset, an immediate income in the shape of monthly rent would accrue to the Treasury coffers. As anyone can testify who has ever walked through China-town an hour or so before the time when either of the two chief daily meals is taken, the relief that such extra markets must inevitably effect would be most pronounced and most welcome. This done, and the stringency of existing market areas being thereby experimentally proven, the construction of substantial and more permanent buildings should be actively undertaken.

The two following items are from the *Foochow Echo* of the 12th inst.:—We learn that the French and United States Consuls have secured satisfactory indemnity from the provincial authorities for property destroyed at Shaoun in July last, belonging to the Roman Catholic and American Board Missions. Some forty thousand dollars was claimed by the two missions, but a smaller sum was finally accepted.—"The *Kokumin Shinbun* of the 20th Dec. says that the Viceroy's Yamen of Minche, China, has applied to the Bank of Formosa for a loan of 5,000,000 yen, offering as security a part of Mamoi docks near Foochow. Mr. Soyeda, President of the Bank, was expected to start from Taihoku for Tokyo on the 20th, in connection with the application." We are informed that there is no truth in the above statement.

SCHEMES FOR THE FUTURE OF CHINA.

(Daily Press, 23rd January.)

In response to an invitation from our London evening contemporary, the *Globe*, Mr. ARCHIBALD LITTLE has written from Chungking to that paper, giving an *aperçu* of the situation in China. He entitles it "A Plea for the Chinese," and attempts to answer the question, what is to be the next step? Judging by the past, he says, our own authorities are the last people to answer this question. "They drift, waiting on events. They have ordered their nationals out of the field, but how are they going to bring them back?" This exodus "has excited the minds of the people, who now think, ignorant that they are, that 'the missionary incubus has been removed,' and they certainly will not now lightly 'take it on again.'" As to the reason of the exodus Mr. LITTLE asks, pertinently enough, why was the great expense and stoppage of business incurred, and by whose authority? In June last the British Government, through Mr. CONSUL M. F. A. FRASER, instructed all British subjects to clear out of the three Western provinces of Szechuan, Yunnan, and Kweichau. Other nations followed, but the merchants stayed behind, and so did the French. The reason given for the flight was the coming of hostilities on the Lower Yangtze, but now it appears, says Mr. LITTLE, that nothing of the kind was contemplated by the British Government. The affair has had its effect on the Chinese, and, failing an object lesson demonstrating the might and determination of the European, the writer doubts the refugees being again able to live safely scattered through the interior, even should they be allowed a peaceful return to their now abandoned homes. Granted, then, that such object lesson is needed, he says; how can it be best carried out? It will not be sufficient to make the Chinese officials once more responsible for the lives and property of Europeans in Western China. "You may make the officials responsible, but when the populace gets out of hand, the officials have not the power to control it, even if they have the will. Chinese officials are powerful as long as they act in consensus with public opinion, such public opinion being expressed by the local gentry and elders, but they cannot defy this public opinion without a strong armed force at their back, which, in the remoter parts, they do not possess."

Mr. LITTLE has a scheme, or rather two schemes, for saving the situation in China. These are either to grant China, by common agreement among the Powers, absolute independence, including the abolition of extra-territoriality, such as have been granted to Japan, or else to administer the country as a protected State. The first alternative he considers the ideal plan, and, by watchfulness on the part of Ministers and Consuls, backed by an appeal to force in the case of flagrant injustice or oppression, he declares it not to be so impracticable with a civilised people as ninety-nine out of a hundred Europeans will assert it to be. Mr. LITTLE is indeed sanguine. Japan was in a very different position when she obtained the privilege which he proposes should be given to China. The watchfulness of Ministers and Consuls is, as has been proved over and over again, a very doubtful quantity on which to rely; and the appeal to force is the cause to which the previous wrongs done to Chinese by foreign Powers have been due. It was the appeal to force for the flagrant injustice in the murder of a German missionary which led to China losing

Kiaochow to Germany, and in consequence Port Arthur to Russia and Weihaiwei to Britain. With Chinese officialdom as it is, flagrant injustices must constantly arise, and we cannot see that the abolition of extra-territoriality will mend this. The officials must be reformed first and this change cannot be made with the stroke of a pen. The proposed abolition may come in the future, but to precipitate it will assuredly be most impolitic. In default of his first scheme, Mr. LITTLE sees absolutely no course open but the Egyptianising of China; either through an international committee sitting in the capital, be it Peking or Nanking; or by a division into national spheres acting through the Viceroy in the respective provincial capitals. We hope never to see the division into national spheres, for it cannot but be the prelude to that partition of China which is dread of all the wisest minds who have devoted themselves to the study of Chinese affairs. It is not seriously to be entertained that any empire-seeking Power—and it is not two or three Powers alone who deserve the epithet—is likely to mangle a sphere for five years and then hand it back to China. This would only postpone a general conflagration for five years, whereas our duty is to avoid it altogether, if we can. The idea of an international committee sitting in the capital of the Empire is feasible, but it presents enormous difficulties. China will not lend itself to true "Egyptianising," for the Chinese are very different from the Egyptian fellaheen. Moreover, Egypt has only been managed successfully since it practically became a possession of one country, which does not propose to evacuate it. Reform in China to be lasting must come from within. By all means let there be as much foreign assistance as can be given and as is acceptable to the best Chinese statesmen. But can this assistance be given from an international committee sitting in the capital? The scheme is too vague as put forward in the *Globe*.

THE MOURNING FOR THE LATE QUEEN.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

In a Government Gazette Extraordinary circulated on Thursday morning there was published a Government Notification to the following effect:—

With deepest grief the Governor has to announce that Her Majesty the Queen passed away at 6.30 p.m. on the 22nd instant. His Excellency requests that the inhabitants of the Colony will wear mourning for a time to be specified in a future *Gazette*.

PUBLIC REFERENCES.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

His Excellency the Governor (Sir Henry Blake, G.C.M.G.) convened a special meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council for Thursday afternoon for the purpose of submitting a vote of condolence in connection with the death of the Queen-Empress. There were present H.E. the Governor, H.E. Major-General Gascoigne, C.M.G. (Commanding the Troops), the Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart, C.M.G. (Colonial Secretary), the Hon. A. M. Thomson (Colonial Treasurer), the Hon. R. D. Ormsby (Director of Public Works), the Hon. Basil Taylor (Acting Harbour Master), the Hon. C. P. Chater, C.M.G., the Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, the Hon. J. Thurburn, the Hon. J. J. Keswick, the Hon. R. M. Gray, the Hon. Wei A Yuk, and Mr. R. F. Johnston (Acting Clerk of Councils).

The minutes of the previous meeting of the Council having been formally adopted as a correct record.

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR said:—Honourable members of the Legislative Council, I have summoned you to-day to make to you formally the saddest announcement that

has ever been made during the existence of this colony—to announce to you that our revered and beloved Queen is dead. During a long reign begun before any member of this Council was born, Her Majesty Queen Victoria, the purest and greatest monarch of historic times, devoted her life to the welfare of her country. Never was monarch more faithful, never was monarch more beloved. In her letter of the 27th January, 1892, when acknowledging in touching and noble words the expressions of loyal and loving sympathy from all classes of the Empire on the occasion of the death of the Duke of Clarence, the Queen wrote:—"My bereavements, during the last 30 years of reign, have indeed been heavy. Though the labours, anxieties, and responsibilities inseparable from my position have been great, yet it is my earnest prayer that God may continue to give me health and strength to work for the good and happiness of my dear country and empire while life lasts." And God has granted her prayer, for to the last the Queen preserved those marvellous powers and royal gifts of wisdom and foresight which were always exercised in the interests of the peace and progress of the world. And now the gracious monarch of the greatest nation on earth; the perfect Queen, the stainless wife, the devoted mother has entered into her rest crowned with the triple diadem of strength and truth and purity, and enveloped in the loving veneration not alone of all the peoples of her world-wide empire but of the great mass of the thinking people of the world. Within the last hour I have received the following two telegrams:—

"In the name of the people of Portuguese India and mine, I present to Your Excellency the respects of our heart-felt grief for the great loss which the noble British nation has sustained by the demise of the Queen Empress, Victoria of everlasting memory."

"GAIHARDO, Governor."

"With the greatest regret I present to your Excellency the expressions of my deep grief, and in the name of this colony I accompany all the English people in their dolour by the death of Her Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress."

"GOVERNOR of Macao."

For us as representing this colony it but remains humbly to lay at the feet of their Majesties, whom God protect, our expressions of loyal condolence, and for that purpose I propose the following resolution:—

"That the members of this Council have heard with profound sorrow the sad announcement of the death of Her Majesty the Queen, and desire humbly to express their most heart-felt, loyal, and respectful sympathy with their Majesties and the Royal Family in their bereavement."

The Hon. C. P. CHATER said—Your Excellency, as the Senior Unofficial Member of the Council, the sad task lies upon me to formally second the humble expression of our grief which your Excellency has proposed. Little could we have thought but one short week ago that so dire a blow was falling on her late Majesty's subjects, or foreseen that her nation was losing its august and beloved Queen. It is not for us now to dwell upon her royal worth as a monarch, her thoughtfulness, her care, her solicitude for her people. These things the past has verified to all, and the history of the future can only prove yet more and more the immensity of our loss. To their Majesties the King and Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and the Royal Family we tender, in the words of the resolution, our most heartfelt, loyal, and respectful sympathy, and if what we say to-day can lighten, though but for a moment, their burden of sorrow, we, Sir, may venture to hope that we shall not have spoken altogether in vain. I beg to second your Excellency's resolution.

The Hon. Dr. Ho Kai said—Sir, as the representative on this Council of the British Chinese subjects and the Chinese community of this colony, I and my colleagues desire to express, on their behalf and on behalf of ourselves, our entire concurrence with the sentiments which have been expressed by your Excellency and by the Honourable the Senior Unofficial Member. In the sad death of our well-beloved and much-respected Queen, we have sustained a great and irreparable loss. We feel that we have not only lost a just, august, and mighty Sovereign, but also a kind

and affectionate Mother, whose parental care has for more than half a century cast a mantle of protection and peace over us and our island home. No part of the British Empire could feel the dreadful loss we have just sustained more than this Far Eastern colony, and none in this isle could mourn her loss more than her loyal Chinese subjects inhabiting its shores, seeing that this colony was born as it were in Her Majesty's reign, and brought up through the successive stages of infancy and childhood under her fostering and watchful care, and that we, Her Majesty's Chinese subjects, owe our liberty, security, wealth, and happiness, and indeed our all, to her wise and beneficent rule. Truly, to us the loss is woefully great, and our sorrow and grief are proportionately profound. I regret, Sir, that in this great national calamity and affliction of this nature, our hearts are too full and overwhelmed to give appropriate expression to our sorrow, or to convey to those who, on account of natural ties, are even more afflicted than we are, an adequate sense of our heartfelt sympathy and sincere condolence. We can only say that we sincerely mourn with those that mourn and weep with those that weep, and that our united and earnest prayer will ever be "May God bless and comfort Their Majesties and members of the Royal Family in their sore distress and bereavement."

His EXCELLENCY asked the Council to rise as showing sympathy with the resolution.

This was done; indeed all present rose, and the Council then adjourned *sine die*.

His Excellency, the Colonial Secretary, and the Senior Unofficial Member adjourned to another room to draft the telegram to be despatched to the Colonial Office.

AT THE SUPREME COURT.

In response to an invitation issued by the Chief Justice (Sir John Carrington, C.M.G.) the members of the legal profession in Hongkong attended at the Supreme Court on Thursday afternoon to show their respect for the memory of our late Sovereign. The Court of Arms above the Chief Justice's seat was draped in black. On the bench were seated the Chief Justice and the Acting Puisne Judge (the Hon. T. Sercombe Smith). On the bench below the Court were seated Mr. J. W. Norton Kyshe (Registrar), Mr. J. W. Jones (Acting Deputy Registrar and Appraiser), and Mr. C. J. Xavier (Acting Deputy Registrar and Accountant). One end of the barristers' table was occupied by the Attorney-General (the Hon. W. Meigh Goodman, Q.C.) and the other by Messrs. F. A. Hazland, and H. H. J. Gompertz (Acting Police Magistrates) and Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne (First Clerk at the Magistracy). The barristers occupied the front of the table and the solicitors were seated behind them. In the jury box were seated Mr. Leo d'Almada e Castro (Second Clerk of Court), Mr. J. A. Suffiad (Registrar's Clerk) and other junior officers of the court. Mr. V. A. Sales (Clerk and Usher) was in his usual place alongside the jury box. The rest of the Court was open to the general public.

The CHIEF JUSTICE, on taking his seat, said—Mr. Attorney-General, Mr. Crown Solicitor: We have invited you here to-day to pay respect to the memory of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, and to testify our profound sorrow at the news of her death. I think we have reason for taking such a step, because we here in this Court stood to the Queen not only in the ordinary relation of her subjects, but we also stood to her in the special relation of persons engaged in the administration of the law to the head of the law, she being, in the words of the old law books, "the fountain of justice." Ever since we took to the study of the law the Queen's writ has been familiar to us, and I do not know myself how we shall become reconciled to the absence of her name from our proceedings. This is not the time or place for me to pass a formal and elaborate panegyric upon the late Queen. I will only say this, that, so far as my knowledge goes, in the whole range of history there has been no reign so illustrious as hers. Certainly in the whole range of history there has been no sovereign who has commanded in the same measure the respect and admiration of the civilised world. I think probably, too, it may be said that there has in the whole range of history been no sovereign who has won to the same extent the respect, admira-

tion, and love of her people as Queen Victoria. It is now nearly 50 years since her great Poet Laureate said of her:—

May you rule us long,

And leave us rulers of your blood

As noble till the latest day.

May children of our children say,

"She wrought her people lasting good;

Her court was pure; her life serene;

God gave her peace; her land reposed;

A thousand claims to reverence closed

In her as Mother, Wife, and Queen."

I suppose the poet hardly realised to what extent that aspiration of his would be fulfilled. The Queen has gone down to the grave full of years, honour, and renown; and, more than all this, has gone down to the grave amid the tears of her people. She will long live in their memories; she will long have a sacred place in their hearts of hearts. Let us humbly trust that her son, on whom her royal mantle now falls, will receive in an equal degree with her the blessing of God, and will prove in every way worthy of the splendid example set him by so great and so good a Queen.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL (the Hon. W. Meigh Goodman, Q.C.) said:—May it please your Lordship, replying on behalf of the members of the Bar in this colony, I desire to assure your Lordship of our entire concurrence in the sentiments of profound sorrow at the death of our revered Queen, to which you have given such eloquent expression. The reign of her Majesty was so prolonged and so beneficent, her vast personal influence was so constantly exerted for good, her life was so noble, that her position, even among sovereigns, was unique. Hard it is, indeed, to realise that a personality so venerated and so beloved has passed away, all suddenly, as it seems to us, but she has gone from us full of years and honours, and has left behind her a memory enshrined in the hearts of her people.

Mr. J. J. FRANCIS, Q.C., said—I desire to express my respectful concurrence in all that has been so admirably said by His Lordship the Chief Justice and by the Attorney-General on behalf of the profession, and to thank him for having so fully expressed our sentiments. As the senior member and the actual, although not the official, leader of the local bar, I crave permission from your Lordships to address you on this melancholy occasion, and to add a few words, on behalf of the practising members, to what has fallen from the learned Attorney-General. But first, I crave leave, as the solitary representative among the members of the higher branch of the profession here, of the Irish race and of the Roman Catholic community, to give expression to the love and respect and veneration with which Her Most Gracious Majesty was and always will be regarded by Roman Catholics of all nationalities, from His Holiness the Pope downwards. No more fervent prayers will ascend to heaven on behalf of Her Majesty and for the repose of her soul than will be poured forth by Her Majesty's Catholic subjects from the highest to the lowest. Loyalty to the Throne is a duty most strenuously enforced on every member of the Catholic Church. In Her Majesty's case that spirit of loyalty to the Throne has only served as a basis to support and strengthen, to give force and consistency, to the deep personal respect and veneration on the part of her Catholic subjects of which Her late most Gracious Majesty has always been the object. The personal loyalty of Irishmen to the Sovereign has always been conspicuous, the few contemptible exceptions only making the loyalty of the vast majority the more conspicuous. I rejoice that Her Majesty had in the last year of her life such convincing proofs of that loyalty and devotion, in the valour of her Irish soldiers in South Africa, so frequently and gratefully acknowledged by Her Majesty in her own gracious and considerate fashion, and in the enthusiasm with which she was received in Ireland during her last visit to that country. Nowhere will the death of Her Majesty be more deeply felt and more sincerely regretted than in the ranks of her Irish Regiments. Nowhere will her many virtues be more highly appreciated and her loss more genuinely felt than in the houses of the Irish people, whether in Ireland or elsewhere. She was a good woman and a great Queen. Yes, My Lords, a great Queen

as well as a good Queen, and as such the world first, and England ultimately, will hail her Victoria the Great and Good. Of her goodness there is no doubt. All acknowledge it in their various ways and from their different points of view. She was a pure, true woman, in all things womanly. As maid, as wife, as mother, she was above and beyond reproach. No stain of any kind rests upon her life or character. In her widowhood she was beyond praise. In her relations with her people of all classes and grades she was most cordial and sympathetic. Her heart went out to all suffering humanity. But was she Great? I say emphatically she was a great Queen as well as a good Queen, better deserving of the title than any to whom it has ever been given, and day by day her true greatness will be more fully and fairly recognised as we come to learn more of her life and of her work. But enough is known now to enable us to say that she possessed all the elements, all the essentials of greatness, in its best and truest sense. She was great in her devotion to duty. Her successive ministers tell us that never for a day, unless when absolutely unable to work, were her duties as a sovereign neglected or allowed to fall into arrear. Her duties were numerous and important and she was only able to get through them by great self denial and self sacrifice, and self denial and self sacrifice are the essentials of greatness whether in the field or in the Cabinet. She was the first truly constitutional Sovereign of Great Britain, the first who knew no will but her people's, who took as her Ministers and officers the nominees of the nation and not her own nominees. She had no previous example of a constitutional sovereign on which to model herself. She created, if I may so speak, the role of Constitutional Sovereign and was the first to play it. It was a great role and she played it greatly. Her Majesty had great natural ability and cultivated it to the utmost. The extent of her knowledge astonished her Ministers. She was a student to the last day of her life. She had sound judgment, great tact, unfailing knowledge of men and a strong will, and yet that strength of intellect and strength of will was always subservient to constitutional restraints. We shall not know for many years how much England owes, how much the world owes to that strong, patient, tactful woman, giving up all pleasures for the sole performance of her duties. England has grown from a Kingdom to an Empire and a great Empire under her guiding hand. Great deeds have been done in it, great victories won, great conquests effected in all fields of enterprise. Shall not she be called truly great under whom and in whose name all these great things have been done, and who dominated and controlled all the wise and good men by whom they were accomplished, being herself greater than any of them in her manifold knowledge, in her courage, in her energy and in her will? Hers was a great life, greatly lived; an exalted position, still further exalted and adorned by the manner in which she filled it. Royalty is a higher and holier thing in the eyes of her people and of the civilised world than it was when she came to the throne and because of her. Kingly rule has taken from her a new lease of life. The Queen is dead, but the Throne is more solid, more durable, more respected, more powerful, more constitutional than ever it was before in England because such a Queen has lived.

Mr. F. B. L. BOWLEY (Crown Solicitor) said—On behalf of the junior branch of the profession I have the honour to represent to-day, I beg leave to express entire concurrence with the remarks of your Lordship, the Attorney-General, and the learned counsel, and to express our sorrow and mourning to-day for the loss of our beloved Sovereign.

The Court then adjourned *sine die*.

WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

At the 12th ordinary meeting of shareholders at the West Point Building Company on Thursday the CHAIRMAN (the Hon. C. P. CHAIR, C.M.G.) said:—Gentlemen, before the notice calling this meeting is read I know that it will be your wish that we should record our grief for the great national bereavement

of which we received things yesterday. The name of Queen Victoria has been the emblem to us since childhood, of all that was elevated and noble, and of whatever nationality any of us may be we can all enter into the national sorrow, which is felt as keenly in this corner of the Queen Empress's dominions as in any other part of her world-wide Empire.

THE HON. J. J. KESWICK ON THE NATIONAL CALAMITY.

At the shareholders' meeting in connection with the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Company on Thursday, the Hon. J. J. Keswick, who presided, said—Gentlemen, as this is one of the first meetings that has taken place since the receipt of the mournful tidings which reached us yesterday, my colleagues and myself feel that we could have wished to postpone it had it been legally practicable. But as we are not able to defer the meeting until a later date, it will be fitting if, before I take the chair, I say a very few words to record our profound sorrow in this great calamity which has befallen the British Realm, by the death of Queen Victoria. At this meeting there are representatives of various races and nationalities, but all alike will feel that a grievous loss has been sustained, not by British subjects alone in whose hearts their sovereign lived, but by the world at large, in the removal from it of that aged monarch who already occupied the British throne before any of us were born. We can only bow before the blow which has fallen on the British Empire, in the death of the Queen-Empress, and render our befitting homage before that great figure of an era now closed, whose glorious renown will descend far down the centuries with undiminished lustre.

CANALS IN CHINA.

(Contributed.)

Now and then an entry about some new appointment, or a notice of praise or blame in the *Peking Gazette*, throws an unexpected light on matters of general interest. One recently published lets us into the condition of the communications between the north and the south of China. Probably most foreigners resident in China have an idea, imbibed when at school, that there exists a grand series of canals, beginning at Hangchow and leading up to the walls of Peking; and that the ordinary traveller has nothing to do beyond step into a boat anywhere about Hangchow or Soochow, and after a few days, or weeks at most, find himself quietly at anchor under the walls of the Capital. As a fact, as a public highway the canal does not exist at all, and as a road for the transport of rice to Peking it can be only made use of once in the year, when at an enormous expense, a fleet of rice-junks is washed by a flush of water, taken from the Yellow River at high flood, from the village of Ch'angkiu, near Tungchangfu in Shantung, to Lintsing on the river Wei. By a great effort the empty boats are able to get back some three months later, after which the channel is so far silted up as to require to be dug out for the next year's traffic. Except to supply perquisites to a number of useless and greedy officials, the Canal is utterly useless. The carriage of the rice, even if required at Peking, could be much better effected by leaving it in private hands, and remitting its cost in money; and probably it would be found that were they assured of the non-interference of a paternal government, the people of the districts through which it passes would find means to make the waterway effective. The events of the last year have brought this into prominence. It seems that at the time when the Empress Dowager had planned her great coup, she had intended that troops and supplies should be hurried forward along the Imperial Grain River, for such is its name in Chinese; and towards this end a Manchu on whom she thought she could rely, one Sungchiun, had been placed in charge. Sungchiun, new to his work, thought that the task of removing a temporary dam was a light one; but the channel has been permitted to drift into such a state of neglect that he found the task an impossibility. The Dowager is not a woman to forget an if turn, so the unfortunate Sungchiun, who most likely according to custom, for it is one of the

points in high request amongst officials, had had to pay down a long price for the office, has been quietly "permitted to retire into private life," and a new official, one Chang Jenchun, has been ordered to take charge in his stead, the charge against the former being his alleged neglect in pushing supplies to Peking, during the "tragi-comedy" in the Forbidden City.

Thirteen years ago one of those men who, had he been permitted, would have placed China on the road of progress, the Futai Changyee, took steps amongst other things to have the Canal surveyed and levelled, with the view of making it an open waterway. Changyee's tenure of office was marked by a general reform in the provincial administration, the military element was kept under control, and the civil authorities were made to attend to their respective duties. The end of this was that Changyee died poor, and Peking, instead of being grateful to his memory, had the ill grace to endeavour to extort from his heirs the little that was left, under the pretext that he had embezzled the public funds in his keeping. There is no doubt that a properly constructed canal, which would enable the old waterway to be re-opened, would result in the greatly increased prosperity of the districts traversed, and this was the view taken of the matter by the old Futai. When, however, the affair was represented to Li Hung-chang, then Viceroy at Tientsin, that obstructive official at once threw cold water on the scheme; and there is little doubt that to his direct influence was to be attributed its failure. However much we may congratulate ourselves on the failure of the Dowager's party to obtain reinforcements to aid in her darling project of murdering the foreign residents in north China, it is in accordance with poetic justice that she herself should have been the first to suffer from the act. A couple of generations ago Shantung was one of the richest provinces of China; now the whole course of the Imperial Canal is marked by ruined villages, while the open country swarms with beggars, whose abject misery tells of a long course of oppression and extortion. What is happening in Shantung has happened in the past in Shensi, and the Dowager, who had been buoyed up with the hope of finding in that province an asylum, where there was plenty to be had for the asking, and where the hated foreigner troubleth not, has discovered that, even more than in Peking where decay has not eaten so deeply into the vitals of the land, she is dependant on the comparatively untouched provinces of the South for the ordinary expenses of her Court. Sad though the story be, it is one that deeply concerns the Powers, who have now become more or less answerable for China; and had they been less attentive to private gain, and a little more anxious to lead by gentle means China into the path of reform at home, they would not have had to pay the penalty in the recent humiliation in North China.

THE TROUBLE ON H.M.S. "BARFLEUR."

COURTMARTIAL ON THE "TERRIBLE."

Rumours of discontent on board H.M.S. *Barfleur* had been prevalent for some time past, and it is now well known in the colony that that feeling found its culmination in the throwing overboard by one or more blue-jackets of a bell brought down from North China by one of the officers, who in one way or another had incurred the dislike of some of the men in his division. Enquiries resulted in the arrest of three of them, and on the 18th inst. they were ranged before a courtmartial and charged with breach of naval discipline.

The Court was composed as follows:—Captain Percy Scott, C.B., of H.M.S. *Terrible* (president); Captain J. H. T. Burke, C.B., of H.M.S. *Orlando*; Captain G. A. Callaghan, J.B., of H.M.S. *Endymion*; Captain P. F. Fillard, of H.M.S. *Dido*; and Commander H. P. W. Freeman, of H.M.S. *Mohawk*. Mr. G. Hewett, private secretary to Rear-Admiral Bruce, was Judge Advocate, and Lieutenant England, of H.M.S. *Terrible*, acted as Officer of the Court. Captain George Warrender, of H.M.S. *Barfleur*, appeared as prosecutor, and Lieutenant Field, of H.M.S. *Barfleur*, on behalf of the prisoners.

The charge against the three men was that they, the said Edward Daley, leading seaman, official number 136,453, John Henderson, ordinary seaman, official number 187,764, and Frank Colbert, A. B. seaman, official number 171,492, belonging to H.M.S. *Barfleur*, they then being persons subject to the Naval Discipline Act, were, on the 27th day of December, 1900, guilty of an act of breach of good order and naval discipline in throwing overboard a bell, the property of Commander Herbert Du Cane Luard, Royal Navy, of the said ship.

Henderson pleaded guilty, but Daley and Colbert denied the charge.

Commander Cecil S. Hickley, H.M.S. *Barfleur*, gave formal evidence as to the identification of the prisoners.

Arthur Speed, stoker, was then examined.

The Court—What watch were you on on the evening of the 27th December?—From four o'clock till eight o'clock, sir.

Where?—In the upper dining room.

Did anybody go into the dining room while you were there?—Yes, sir; a man named Daley.

Was anyone with him?—No, sir.

Can you identify him here?—Yes, sir (looking over at Daley).

Had you known him before?—Yes, sir; I had been eighteen months with him on the picket boat.

What did he say?—He said he was going to close the door, as he was going to "ditch" the bell, because the gunnery lieutenant had "ditched" his "gear," and that I was to take no notice, as it had nothing to do with me.

What happened then?—I turned round to do my duty on the engine. On turning round again I saw the door closed. I opened the door and saw Daley on the top of the galley and the bell in the arms of Henderson and Colbert, whom I identified afterwards to the master-of-arms.

Did you see what they did with the bell?—Yes, sir. They took it across to the port side of the ship, by the midshipmen's head. I turned round and went on with my work and saw no more.

Did you see any of the prisoners again that evening during your work?—Yes, sir, I saw Daley, and he said I was to take no notice of what had occurred, as it had nothing to do with me.

At what time was that?—About eight o'clock, sir.

Have any of the prisoners been to you at any time since?—Yes, sir; Daley, on the evening of the 3rd.

And what did he say?—Daley said to me I had better be careful or I should be "going in" also. Henderson said he would stand me rum if they did not get found out. Colbert was also with them.

Anything else?—Daley also said he would see I got on all right.

Did any other man speak to you on the same subject that night?—Yes, sir, a man named Rice.

Leading seaman?—Yes, sir.

What did he say?—He asked me how I got on, and told me to stick to all I said, as a solicitor would be seen ashore about it.

Did anything particular occur on board on Thursday the 3rd?—Yes, sir, a Court of Enquiry was held.

Did the man who spoke to you on the evening of the 3rd know you had been a witness?—Yes, sir.

How did you identify Henderson? Did you know him before?—Yes, sir.

How did you identify Colbert to the master-at-arms?—As he was a new man on the ship, with whiskers, which he shaved off before his arrest.

What day was he placed under arrest?—On the 4th, sir.

When did you report to the master-at-arms what you knew?—On the evening of the 3rd, sir.

Cross-examined by Colbert, witness said he had not known him personally before 27th December.

Was the light sufficiently good above the galley for you to see a man's face clearly?—Not the light that is outside, but the opening of the door by me showed the three men as plainly as though they were inside.

Did I hold any communication with you on the subject of the bell?—No, sir.

The Court—How far was the bell hanging from the door of the upper deck dining-room?—I could not say exactly, sir, but you would have to push the bell back before you could close the door.

Right up against it—quite close, you mean?—Yes, sir.

Robert Peart, ordinary seaman, was sworn.

The Court—Were you on the fo'c's'le on the evening of 27th December?—Yes, sir, between 6:30 and 7:30.

With anybody?—Yes, with Daley.

Did he make any communication to you?—Yes, he told me to say nothing—that he was going to "ditch" the bell.

Did he give any reason?—He said the gunnery lieutenant had sent his frying-pan overboard.

Did you see him again that evening?—Yes, when I got my hammock down and had my supper.

About what time?—Eight o'clock.

Did he make any communication to you?—He told me the bell had gone.

Did you see him anywhere else that evening?—Yes, between the boat-hoist and dining room.

Did you see him on the mess deck?—Yes.

Was anybody else with you?—Yes, Matthews.

What took place?—I could not say.

Do you mean you cannot say or you don't want to say?—I never took any notice.

But you must give an answer, unless you are incriminating yourself?—Well, I saw Daley and Matthews talking together, that's all.

Did Daley speak to you at any other time about the bell?—No.

Did anybody else, at any subsequent date?—Yes, a petty officer of the first-class.

Anybody else?—No.

No questions were asked by the prisoners, and Albert Stradwick, ordinary seaman, was called.

The Court—On the evening of Thursday, 27th December, did you see Robert Peart?—Yes, sir, about a quarter to eight.

What did he say?

Judge Advocate—That is hearsay evidence. Neither of the men was a principal.

It was contended that the question was irrelevant, and the Court was cleared while the point was debated. At the end of ten minutes it was thrown open, when the President intimated that the question had been disallowed.

There were no further questions either by the Court or by the prisoners, and Frederick Matthews, ordinary seaman, was sworn and gave evidence.

The Court—Did you see any of the three prisoners on the night of the 27th December?—Yes, sir—Daley.

What occurred?—I was sitting for'ard, sir, and Daley sent for me. I went down, and he gave me something to drink. He said "Gunnery Jack's" bell was in the "ditch," because he had "ditched" Daley's frying-pan. I told him I would have nothing to do with it, and went for'ard then.

What did Daley give you to drink?—Whisky, sir.

There were no questions by the prisoners, and Lieutenant Stanley Williams was called.

The Court—Are any of the three prisoners in your division?—Yes, all three.

Do you know Colbert?—Yes.

When did he shave off?—On the evening of the 3rd, after leaving quarters.

With your permission?—Without my permission.

When men shave off, is it the rule in your division to ask your permission?—Yes.

James Alexander, master-at-arms, was the next witness.

The Court—When did Arthur Speed make a communication to you?—On the night of the Court of Enquiry, sir.

Did you hold out any inducement to him as to his not being regarded as an accessory, or anything?—I pointed out to him the danger he stood in if any evidence was gained, and also that it was possible for him or anyone else who knew anything to turn Queen's evidence.

How did he identify the prisoners—by name or description?—Daley by name, and Colbert by description. He afterwards pointed Colbert out to me on the quarter-deck.

There is no doubt about the identity of Colbert?—No, sir.

You talked about "danger." What danger did the witness Speed run?—Of being an accessory.

Is that what you pointed out to him?—I don't remember if I used that exact term.

Commander Cecil S. Hickley was then sworn.

The Court—Did you see the bell recovered from the bottom of the harbour?—Yes.

Was one man likely to attempt to remove a bell of its size by himself?—No.

Can you produce the bell?—Yes.

Will you do so?—It's all ready, sir.

The bell was thereupon brought in by a couple of bluejackets, whose strength was apparently taxed by the carrying of it. The President requested one of the men to lift it up to the beam, but after one or two ineffectual attempts the man acknowledged that the bell was too heavy for him. Daley asked to be allowed to lift it, and was informed that he should be given an opportunity later on.

In answer to Colbert, witness said there was no difficulty whatever in the identification of any of the prisoners.

Alfred Augustus Emberley, acting chief petty officer, was called and sworn.

The Court—Did you pipe hammocks down on the 27th December?—Yes, sir.

What is the state of the upper deck as regards men immediately after hammocks are piped down?—As a rule, the men have their supper.

Did you go on deck?—Yes.

What time?—At a quarter to eight.

Did you see anybody about the galley head after you piped hammocks down?—No, sir.

This closed the case for the prosecution, and the Court adjourned for a quarter of an hour.

On resuming, Daley's written defence was handed in and read. It was as follows:—"I beg to deny the charge against me. Soon after 3 p.m., on the day in question, I was feeling tired and lay down close to the port boat-hoist and went to sleep. Some time after, Bedford, leading seaman, shook me up and spoke to me, asking me if I was going down to my mess. I said no, but was going to sleep where I was for a bit. I went off to sleep again, and woke up again at about 9 p.m., and went down to my mess. Wilcox, ordinary seaman, saw me get up."

Colbert, in answer to a question, said he had no statement. He only wished to deny the charge.

On behalf of Daley, Samuel Joseph Bedford, leading seaman, was sworn and examined.

Daley—Did you see me on the night of the 27th?—Yes.

Will you state what occurred—About half-past six I came on deck. I saw Daley lying asleep between the boat-hoist and the dining-room. I woke him up and asked what was the matter with him. He said he was tired. I asked him what made him sleep there—why he did not go down to the mess. He said it was too hot. I left then.

The Prosecutor—Were you on the lower deck that night?—At half-past seven, sir.

Where was Daley?—On the upper deck, against the boat-hoist, sir.

Charles Wilcox, ordinary seaman, was the next witness for the defence.

Daley—Where were you on the night of the 27th December, at about nine p.m.?—Against the boat-hoist.

Did you see me there?—Yes.

What was I doing?—Lying down.

How long had you been there?—About an hour.

Was I lying there all the time?—Yes.

The Prosecutor—What time did you go on deck?—About eight o'clock, sir.

This concluded the evidence for the defence, and Lieutenant Field intimated that he wished to hand in Henderson's statement.

President—Henderson's statement is merely by way of mitigation, I suppose? He has pleaded guilty?—Yes, sir.

The statement was submitted and read. It ran:—"I have pleaded guilty, and only wish to say that I am sorry for what I have done. I was much put out at the time, and acted in a moment of foolish rancour. A frying-pan belonging to me had been thrown overboard from my mess the previous evening, which I understand to have been done by Commander Luard's orders. I do not wish to minimise my offence in any way, but to throw myself on the mercy of the Court, hoping it will take into consideration my previous good conduct, and

that this is the first serious offence registered against me."

Following on the reading of this statement, the Court was once more cleared for private deliberation of the verdict. At the end of half-an-hour the prisoners were marched in, and all the witnesses having been summoned, judgment was delivered as follows:—"Prisoner, John Henderson, having pleaded guilty to the charge, the Court finds the charge against the prisoner is proved, and also finds that the charge against prisoners Edward Daley and Frank Colbert is proved, and therefore adjudges him, the said John Henderson, to be imprisoned with hard labour for the term of six calendar months, the said Edward Daley to be imprisoned with hard labour for the term of twelve calendar months, and the said Frank Colbert to be imprisoned for the term of six calendar months with hard labour, all sentences to date from this 18th day of January, 1901."

The proceedings then terminated. With regard to the gunshots that were thrown overboard, our representative was informed that efforts to trace the culprits have so far been fruitless.

THE LILLIPUTIANS AT THE THEATRE ROYAL.

Though the furore aroused by the performances of the Lilliputians at the Theatre Royal may be attributed principally to the wonderful ability displayed by the youngsters, there is no doubt that the popularity of the performances is enhanced by the admirable selection of plays staged—plays which exactly hit the prevailing taste and which have well stood the test in the old country and elsewhere. It will be long ere the general public tires of musical comedies, particularly those of the character included in the repertoire of the Lilliputians. The immense popularity of *The Geisha* and *The Belle of New York*, with which these talented juveniles have delighted the public of Hongkong for the past fortnight, is common knowledge. *The Gaiety Girl*, the musical comedy produced on Friday night, 18th inst. has been equally successful. It is perhaps a trifle more boisterous than its predecessors, a fact which will no doubt recommend it to many who go in for "a real good time." At any rate, much as the other two pieces were evidently enjoyed by the large audiences who patronised them, the crowded house gathered together on Friday night, 18th inst., was even more demonstrative, awarding unstinted applause to the efforts of the vocalists, laughing heartily at the amusing situations with which the piece abounds, and deporting themselves generally in a manner which showed they were enjoying themselves.

The different characters were admirably portrayed, Miss Madge Williams and Master Willie Pollard as usual, particularly distinguishing themselves. The dancing of Miss Florrie Sharp and Miss Edie Prebble was also a feature of the performance.

On Tuesday night, the 22nd inst., the first performance of *In Town* by Pollard's Lilliputian Opera Co. duly came off at the Theatre Royal and met with a warm reception from an appreciative audience. This was thoroughly well deserved, for the company worked their very hardest and once more showed their excellent abilities and careful training. In the part, created by Arthur Roberts, of Captain Coddington, Master Willie Pollard made a great hit, and there really appear to be no limits to his versatility. As his companion in mischief, Lord Clanside, Miss Ivy Trott more than sustained the good impression which she has made during the visit of the Lilliputians here. Other first-class performances were those of Miss Minnie Topping as Kitty Hetherton, Miss Agnes Turner as the Duchess, and Master Harold Hill as the Duke of Duffshire, Miss Alice Bennetto as Lady Gwendoline, Miss Agnes Turner as Flo Fanshawe, and Miss Irene Goulding as the Chaplain. Miss Daphne Trott in particular deserves mention, for in the part of Shrimp the call-boy she was—we might say—as great as she is small. We have never seen a child of her age who could play with half her intelligence. Her dancing alone is a remarkable exhibition. A tribute must be paid to the other dancers, and in particular to those who took part in the

extremely pretty Flower Ballet in the second act.

On Wednesday night there was no performance at the Theatre, in token of respect for the death of Her Majesty. *In Town* was played again on Thursday night.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

Large audiences were present at the two performances given on the 19th inst. by Harmston's talented company. Sir John Carrington was amongst those present at the afternoon performance. The wonderful vaulting by Gilbert Eldred and his daring trapeze work brought him well deserved applause. The "Flexible Marvel" Ajax received repeated plaudits, though many present were probably uncertain as to whether he would be able to untwist himself from the various complicated attitudes he assumed. He is certainly a wonderful performer. Of the equestrian acts perhaps the best was the entry of the fine Arab horse *Aden*, introduced by Mr. George Harmston, who was deservedly praised for his splendid training of the high-spirited animal. There was, as usual, plenty of fun provided by numerous clowns and dummies, and the children were not the only persons in the audience who laughed heartily at the jokes. Miss Nellie Harmston Love, aged ten, gave a daring performance as "La Voltigeuse," riding bareback on a pony, and jumping on and off as it dashed round the ring. Miss Nellie evidently has a brilliant future before her in the profession. Gus Burns, the accomplished animal trainer, created much amusement with his burlesque of her act, by sending round a monkey mounted on a goat, the monkey vaulting on and off the goat's back in true circus style. Mr. Burns also entered the cage of the tiger, a splendid beast, and put it through a few tricks. Altogether the entertainment was most enjoyable, and there is no doubt Harmston's circus will continue to be well patronised. It deserves to be.

After closing on Wednesday night as a token of respect the company re-opened on Thursday evening, when those who attended were treated to an entire change of programme. The performance commenced with an item entitled the "Grand Entree," in which six riders—three of them ladies and three gentlemen—went through a series of interesting feats in horsemanship which were cordially applauded. Miss Nellie Harmston Love's "Act of Equitation," and, later, the wire-walking performance—in which Master Willie Harmston Love also took part—proved her to be an adept in the arena. As a "British Foxhunter," handling a pair of horses, Master Willie gave an exhibition of horsemanship that would reflect no small credit on an adult, let alone a juvenile of Master Willie's age. Quite a novel departure in the entertainment was provided in the appearance of the Sisters Frezangondas, direct from the London Hippodrome. They are clever performers, in spite of the fact that the unfavourable nature of the ground, from its extreme softness, proved a rather difficult factor to negotiate. The Sisters are sure to prove an attraction in Hongkong. The other items on the programme, which included a "Comic Ballet," "Champion Jockey Act," "Visions of Olympia," etc., etc., were gone through with the usual success, proving—if proof be needed—that the Harmston Circus Company spares no pains to ensure their patrons a full return for their money. A matinee performance will be given on Saturday, commencing at 3.30 p.m. On Monday evening the famous Janssens, aerial artists, who arrived by the German mail, will make their first appearance.

A private note of the 1st instant received in Shanghai from Peking says: "All well here, but everything deadly slow and at a standstill, nobody knowing what is going to happen, and everyone evidently succumbing to the usual apathetic Peking air, and the policy of 'drift' greatly to the fore." From another private note the *N.-C. Daily News* learns that General Gaselee was recovering from his attack of influenza, but that Sir Ernest Satow had fallen a victim to the epidemic.

JAPAN'S TRADE IN 1900.

UNSATISFACTORY FIGURES.

The total amount of Japan's trade in 1900 was yen 491,548,879, being an increase of yen 56,217,059 compared with the previous year. This increase is due to the extraordinary imports of rails and other descriptions of iron, woollen cloth, sugar and kerosene. The exports, on the contrary, show a falling-off of over yen 10,000,000 as compared with the previous year, on account of unusual depression in the raw silk, kaiki, matches, and cotton yarn markets. The figures are as follows:—

	1900 Yen.	1899 Yen.
Exports	204,207,873	214,928,894
Imports	287,341,006	220,401,926

Total 491,548,879 435,331,820
Excess of imports ... 83,133,133 5,472,032

The principal export goods which have declined as compared with the previous year were as follows:—

	1900 Yen.	1899 Yen.
Kaiki	878,313	1,451,952
Matches	5,754,283	5,890,666
Straw Matting	3,310,040	3,717,489
Umbrellas	860,986	953,547
Raw Silk	44,657,029	62,627,721
Cotton Yarn	20,533,823	28,521,438
Rice	3,575,970	10,282,012
Cattle Fish	1,158,794	1,362,068
Sea Weed	583,727	946,081
Mushrooms	686,465	688,818
Vegetable Wax	561,435	642,219

The principal import goods which show increases are as follows:—

	1900 Yen.	1899 Yen.
Cotton Yarn	7,041,456	4,963,326
Rails	4,753,372	435,054
Iron, Pig and Bar	5,243,755	2,603,676
Other Iron and Steel	9,578,200	6,066,993
Indigo	3,903,203	2,903,829
Paper	4,445,208	1,934,275
Leather	2,085,981	1,067,090
Machinery	8,663,850	5,657,290
Mousseline de laine	7,364,991	4,350,934
Woollen Cloth	2,969,759	2,004,198
Flannel	917,930	374,959
White and Printed calico	9,709,769	6,038,991
Cotton sateen and velveteen	4,527,403	1,345,892
Sugar	26,607,895	17,516,039
Watches	729,731	237,716
Rice	8,992,955	5,960,166
Kerosene	14,164,118	7,918,149

As affected by trade the exports and imports of gold and silver showed the unsatisfactory figures given below:—

	1900 Yen.	1899 Yen.
Exports	56,709,764	11,178,247
Imports	11,509,236	20,163,501
Excess of exports	45,200,528	—
Excess of imports	—	8,985,254

The *Japan Times* notes that according to Dr. Goto, Chief of the Civil Administration of Formosa, the result of the past three years' administrative efforts under the present able Governor-General, Baron Kodama, has been successful beyond all reasonable expectations. When his Excellency first assumed the control of affairs in 1898, it was estimated by him that the revenue, which was at that time less than five million yen per annum, would be about double that sum by the year 1901-2. That estimate was regarded in some quarters as too optimistic, but it was not, as it is estimated, that in the coming fiscal year the revenue will amount to over fourteen million yen. The Formosan authorities now confidently expect that the ordinary income of the island will swell to twenty millions in the next three or four years, when the island will be financially entirely independent of Japan, even in respect of the military and naval expenses. Dr. Goto speaks enthusiastically of the future prospects of the sugar plantations, being confident that the industry can easily be developed so as to produce fifty million yen worth of sugar annually.

CANTON.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Canton, 19th January.

A THREATENED RISE IN SILK.

The native silk guild has been paying *lekin* and fort taxes for the last ten years to the amount of \$150,000 yearly, and a merchant by name Ling and others, no doubt members or representatives of the guild, have petitioned the officials and offered to pay a further sum of \$100,000 in addition to the above sum, making in all \$250,000, for the monopoly of *lekin*, to be paid in monthly instalments, so as to take under their control the silk trade, under rules to be submitted to and approved of by the authorities. Besides this they have offered to pay to the latter a squeeze of 3,000 taels, so as to make matters go easily. This probably will lead to the increase of price in silk in future, to the detriment of the foreign market.

THE MURDERERS TURNED PRIESTS.

The two murderers of Yeong Cho Choi, a soldier of Li Ka Cheok regiment, who turned priests and were arrested in a monastery at Ying Hoo hill near the city of Sew Hing by two spies, as described in my last letter of the 5th ult., were tried, and put to torture before the Prefect She. They denied the charge, and the case was further adjourned. It is said that they are members of the Kolao Hui.

AFFRAY AT A MONASTERY.

In one of the Buddhist temples in Fatsan, named Yan Sew, which has been existing for over a hundred years, there are several hundreds of priests. One day two itinerant Hunan priests had a quarrel with other priests there. The abbot summoned them before him to make investigation, when being armed with fighting irons they struck him on the head, thereby causing a serious wound, and he fell down insensible. The other priests immediately rushed to his rescue, and had these two men tied up and handed over to the magistrate.

PIRACY FROM MESSRS. MELCHERS.

Recently a boat sent by Messrs. Melchers and Company, with a consignment of kerosene oil and matches, into the interior and up the river of Yü Chü, in the district of Pun Yu, was robbed and captured by pirates. The matter was reported to the German Consul, who sent a despatch to the local Chinese official, when the cargo was discovered and a man named Leong A To arrested. He denied the charge. A reward is issued of \$300 for the apprehension of the chief offender, and of \$70 for an accomplice.

PIRACY RAMPANT IN KWANGTUNG.

It is reported that the local banditti and robbers in the districts and villages of Kwangtung are now worse than ever, and that where they cannot succeed in exacting blackmail by threatening letters, they do not hesitate to rob by force. Some of them have assumed the names of generals and military officers. In Heong Shan, in the places known as Kungkuk and Chee Chu Chow, the state of affairs is worse; a large band of pirates, to the number of 70 to 80, had a fight with the mandarin soldiers, who captured nine of them, who were taken back to the yamen, and killed twenty-one. Fifteen rifles and four boats were also captured. The robber "general" was named Chung A Sang, his military adviser Chung Kum Sang, his A.D.C. Lee Amo, and another assistant went by the name of "broken-teethed" Yeong. They were beheaded.

BAGGING A MOTHER-IN-LAW.

In other provinces the custom obtains of taking away the bride by force; but this is not seen in Canton, and it is not legal to do so here. In the city of Sew Hing there lived with his family a man Ching, who kept a lot of pigs. His daughter Sew Lin, aged 16, was betrothed to a young man Tang, who had no means wherewith to marry the girl. So he made up his mind to kidnap her, and having concocted a plan with some evil associates, made a large cotton bag. It was customary for the daughter to go out into a lane every evening to feed the pigs. It so happened that one evening, the 8th inst., she was taken ill and her mother went to feed the pigs in her stead. It was pretty dark and hardly possible to distinguish between young and old. So Tang and his friends, hiding themselves in the lane, saw a female feeding the pigs, and approaching

caught her in the cotton bag and carried her off to a certain distance, when to their dismay it was discovered that she was his future mother-in-law. The old lady was left on the road to walk back home as best she could, while Tang and his associates took to their heels.

PERFORMANCE AT SHAMEEN.

On the evening of the 16th inst. a performance was given by the Canton amateurs in the Club Theatre before a large and appreciative audience. It was an opera in two acts entitled *Bombastes Furioso*. The performers all sustained their parts very creditably and sang well, and the dresses and scenery were new. On the whole it was a great success. The whole community of Shameen was invited and entrance was free.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETINGS.

FIRST MEETING.

On the 21st inst., at noon, an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders in the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Limited, was held at the offices of the company, No. 1, Queen's Buildings, for the purpose of confirming or otherwise as special resolutions the resolutions passed at the extraordinary general meeting of the company held on the 31st December last. The following were the resolutions:—

1.—That the following Article be inserted after Article 6, namely:—"6a. The Directors may issue certificates for fractions of shares, and provide for the exchange of such fractional certificates amounting to a whole share or number of shares for certificates of a whole share or shares."

2.—That in Article 11 the figures "4,000" be substituted for the figures "1,000."

3.—That the existing shares in the capital, namely 12,500 fully paid up shares of \$125 each, be subdivided into 31,250 fully paid up shares of \$50 each.

4.—That in Article 47 the figures "10,000" be substituted for the figures "2,500."

5.—That in Article 53 the words "Four Thousand" be substituted for the words "One Thousand."

6.—That in Article 62 the words "for every complete additional number of forty shares" be substituted for the words "for every complete additional number of ten shares."

7.—That in Article 71 the words "more than twelve or less than six" be substituted for the words "more than nine or less than four."

8.—That in Article 73 the words "two hundred" be substituted for the word "fifty."

9.—That in Article 96 the words "and bonuses" be deleted, and that at the end of the same Article there be added the following paragraph, namely:—"The Directors may also, with the consent of, and in such manner, and upon such conditions, and at such times as shall be authorised by shareholders in meeting, employ the reserve fund for the time being, or any part thereof, in the payment of a bonus or bonuses to shareholders in respect of every share and fraction of a share."

The Hon. J. J. Keswick presided, and there were also present Messrs. N. A. Siebs, J. S. Van Buren, A. Haupt, J. H. Lewis, R. Shewan, D. E. Brown, P. Witkowski (Directors), D. Gillies (Chief Manager), T. I. Rose (Secretary), R. C. Wilcox, H. Humphreys, T. Skinner, D. Haskell, Ho Fook, S. Rustomjee, and Lo Cheung Shui.

The SECRETARY read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said—The object of this meeting is to confirm the resolutions which were passed at the meeting held on the 31st December last. I will now read the resolutions, and propose them separately.

The CHAIRMAN then read and proposed the resolutions given above separately, the resolutions being seconded and carried unanimously. The seconds were Messrs. Wilcox, Humphreys, Rustomjee, Ho Fook, T. Skinner, D. Haskell, Rustomjee, Haskell, and Wilcox.

The CHAIRMAN—That concludes the business of the extraordinary general meeting.

THE SECOND MEETING.

A second extraordinary general meeting was then held for the purpose of submitting the following resolutions:—

1.—That out of the present Reserve Fund amounting to \$900,000 and out of the sum of \$37,500 representing undivided profits, the directors do pay to every shareholder a bonus at the rate of \$30 per share in respect of every share and fraction of a share which is registered in his name on the 28th day of February, 1901, and that such bonus be, at the option, expressed in writing, of any shareholder, applicable to the payment of the amount payable by such shareholder in respect of the taking up by him of his proportion of new shares under the provisions of the next of these Resolutions.

2.—That on the said 28th day of February, 1901, the capital be increased from \$1,562,500 to \$2,500,000 by the issue of 18,750 new fully paid up shares of \$50 each, and that such new shares be offered at par to every shareholder who on that date is registered as such in the proportion of three new shares for every five shares of his registered holding on that date, and that if any such shareholder shall not take up and pay for his said proportion of new shares before the first day of June, 1901, the Directors may dispose of the proportion of new shares not so taken up and paid for at such prices (not being less than the par value thereof) and upon such terms as they may in their discretion think fit. The Directors may, however, in their discretion, if the special circumstances of the case appear to them to render such a course desirable in order to obviate hardship to a shareholder, permit a shareholder to take up and pay for the proportion of new shares to which he would be entitled under this resolution, notwithstanding that the aforesaid time-limit for doing so, namely the first day of June, 1901, has passed.

3.—That the said new shares shall rank for dividend and bonus as on and from the first day of January, 1901.

The SECRETARY read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN—Gentlemen, the resolutions which you have just heard read to you explain themselves. It is unnecessary for me to make any remarks to further elucidate them. I therefore beg to submit them to the meeting seriatim.

The resolutions were then submitted to the meeting separately and carried unanimously. The seconds were Messrs. Wilcox, Humphreys and Haskell.

The CHAIRMAN—Gentlemen, that concludes the business of the meeting. I am very much obliged to you for your attendance.

HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LD.

On Thursday at noon the thirteenth ordinary meeting of shareholders in the above company was held at the company's offices, Victoria Buildings. The Hon. J. J. Keswick presided, and there were also present the Hon. C. P. Chater, C.M.G., N. A. Siebs, A. J. Raymond, A. Haupt, D. M. Moses, J. H. Lewis (Directors), A. Shelton Hooper (Secretary), G. Murray Bain, S. S. Benjamin, V. H. Deacon, F. M. de Graça, J. M. de Graça, W. J. Gresson, D. Haskell, J. Hooper, P. Jordan, E. H. Joseph, S. A. Joseph, R. K. Leigh, A. Mackenzie, M. H. Michael, S. H. Michael, H. N. Mody, E. J. Moses, M. S. Northcote, E. A. Ram, S. Rustomjee, C. S. Sharp, R. C. Wilcox, R. T. Wright, Ho Fook, Ho Kom Tong, and Lo Cheung Shin.

The SECRETARY read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen, with your permission we will follow the usual practice and take the accounts as read. When I addressed you from this chair at the last annual meeting I was able to submit to you what we all then considered very satisfactory accounts of the previous year's working, and if I remember correctly I then sounded a note of warning that we should not be too optimistic as to the future profits, but I am much gratified that the caution was unnecessary, and that on this occasion the results far exceed our most sanguine expectations, as the net profits, including \$2,352.94 brought forward from last

year's amount, to the very handsome figure of \$1,118,804.12, which I cannot doubt will give great satisfaction to all shareholders. Such a result is in a great measure to be attributed to the judicious investment made in property in desirable and improving districts at dates both anterior to and during those embraced within the period of the report now before you. You will observe in looking into the accounts that there has been an appreciable improvement in the total of rents collected, which amount to \$245,398.27, as against \$195,501.90 in the previous year, but such figures are not always a safe basis of comparison as they must necessarily vary by the sale of some properties and the development of others which become rent bearing. All I need remark on this item in the accounts is that our rent roll is very satisfactory indeed having regard to the points which I have mentioned. Your directors feel, however, that in the interest of shareholders they should take steps to prevent, so to say a feast one year and a famine the next, and they therefore hope you will think well of their proposal to augment the "Equalization of Dividend Fund" by the substantial sum of half a million dollars, by which it will be brought up to \$750,000, and I hope future years will see this fund grow to a figure which will be a continuous guarantee of annual steady returns. The item of commission in the accounts is as yet only of moderate amount, but its gradual increase is a satisfactory feature, there arising \$12,000 from this source last year as against \$8,000 the year previous. I will now ask you, gentlemen, to refer to the interest account. This account like that of rentals must continue to show very fluctuating figures, and as a mere glance at the statement does not fully disclose why this should be the case some explanation from me will no doubt be acceptable. In the first place let me draw your attention to the amount out on mortgage, when the accounts were closed, which reached the large sum of \$3,119,503, on which the item of interest, viz., \$26,104.09, conveys the impression that the return on these advances is exceedingly small and unremunerative. The explanation is that these mortgages have been made all at very different periods, some large just before the accounts were closed, others earlier, so that interest which could possibly accumulate in the time would necessarily be proportionately small. In further elucidation of the question I would mention that very large amounts of our advances have in the past been made by borrowed money for which we had to pay and the Company's profit was the difference between what we paid for the money and what we received. Now you will be interested to know that the properties which the Company owns are such as not only to show good value for the money invested in them, but also that at to day's valuation there would be a satisfactory margin of profit on them. I will ask you, gentlemen, to take my assurance that such is the satisfactory position of every property we have. You will understand that now as heretofore, the company has a large sum of money invested in properties still undeveloped, which yield nothing in the way of interest or rental, and also in properties in course of development, which will begin, each in its season, to give us a return on our outlay, some sooner and some later. In illustration of my meaning it will, for example, interest you to know that at the time of closing our books to the 31st December last, we had property undeveloped of say, \$1,600,000, in round figures, but in the course of the current year I hope that property will be developed to the value of say \$700,000, and become capable of yielding us revenue. I trouble you with these particulars so that you may realize that our investments are good not only for to-day, but for the future, and I may say that our system hitherto has been to make every property we bought bear its own charges for interest, &c., so that whatever profit we realize either on its sale or on its yield of revenue when developed, is a return on its individual bona-fide cost to the company. I do not think there is anything I need further say with regard to mortgages, interest, rentals, or matters cognate to the company's accounts generally, and I will therefore turn to a very important phase in the history of the Land Investment Co., viz., the increase of the paid

up capital to \$5,000,000—by the capitalisation of the reserve fund and the making of the final call. This change in the company's position can only work for good, and your Directors were glad to meet the wishes of the shareholders as expressed at our last annual meeting with as much promptness as the legal formalities would admit of. The shares of the company now present a more attractive aspect for investment purposes, being without a liability on them, and I consider that altogether the status of the company has been improved. I take this opportunity of saying that your Directors readily recognise the zealous services of the staff, and you will no doubt willingly endorse the decision to make available to them the small bonus which you will see stated in the accounts. In conclusion, gentlemen, it only remains for me to say that your Directors are well satisfied with the healthy position of the company's affairs generally. The mortgages have all an ample margin on them, and the buildings on the company's property are always retained in a high state of repair, and altogether there is every reason to look for the continued prosperity of the company, and also there is ground for encouragement to your Directors to hope that when they meet you again at the next annual meeting they will be able to again lay before you an account which you will regard as satisfactory. Your Directors have to regret the death of Mr. Lee Sing, one of their colleagues, who since the formation of the company took a keen interest in its affairs. Before proposing the adoption of the report and accounts I will be glad to afford any further information with regard to them which any shareholder may desire.

Mr. C. S. SHARP said—I have much pleasure in seconding the resolution you have just proposed for the adoption of the report and passing of accounts. I feel sure that all present have listened with the closest attention to the very interesting remarks you have just made with reference to the accounts, as well as to the company's position generally. A report and statement of accounts such as we have now before us need no words from me to commend them to the acceptance of the shareholders, as I feel assured that all must consider the results shown, as well as the appropriation proposed, entirely satisfactory. It is true that the present accounts show a very considerable item representing what we may call exceptional profit, obtained through the sale of certain of the company's properties, and we cannot in the ordinary course of things expect to see this recur often, but whether the company's properties are sold or not, and the increased values of these actually realised, and shown in the accounts, I think we all know that the profits are there all the same in the improved, and improving values since these were acquired by the company. Personally I have sufficient confidence in the future of property here to anticipate an thing but a decline in value for many a day to come. Apart, however, from the exceptional profits now shown we seem to have a steady and growing revenue from our more regular source of income in the increasing rent roll, which should provide a good return on our capital, and this will no doubt shortly show further increase as the various properties now being developed commence to become revenue bearing, but, even with this in prospect, I feel sure that all will cordially approve of the proposed setting aside of half a million from the past year's profits, which will thus provide the certainty of a steady and good return on our investment for some considerable time to come. I observe that a very considerable amount of money is now out on mortgage, and if I may venture to express an opinion on this point, personally I should like to see every favourable opportunity taken to reduce this portion of the Company's business, and to invest the money in what I may call the Company's more legitimate business of land investment and property-owning. I am glad to see that in this period of the Company's prosperity the board is remembering the staff, and I feel assured that the proposal as to this will meet with the hearty approval of the shareholders.

Messrs. Raymond and Moses were re-elected directors on the motion of Mr. LEIGH, seconded by Mr. Ho Fook.

The appointment of Mr. J. H. Lewis as director in place of Mr. Lee Sing (deceased)

was confirmed, on the motion of Mr. JORDAN, seconded by Mr. WILCOX.

On the motion of Mr. BENJAMIN, seconded by Mr. RAM, Messrs. F. Henderson and J. C. Peter were re-elected auditors.

The CHAIRMAN—Gentlemen, that concludes the business of the meeting. The dividend warrants will be ready to-morrow on application. I am very much obliged to you for your attendance.

On the motion of Mr. RUSTOMJEE, a vote of thanks was accorded the directors for their services.

WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LIMITED.

The twelfth ordinary meeting of shareholders in the above company was held at the Company's offices, Victoria Buildings, on Thursday morning. The chair was occupied by the Hon. C. P. Chater, C.M.G., and there were also present the Hon. J. J. Keswick, Messrs. C. S. Sharp, A. J. Raymond (Directors), A. Shelton Hooper (Secretary), J. H. Lewis, C. W. Dickson, Paul Jordan, R. K. Leigh, (Capt.) Tillet, J. M. Goosman, and M. S. Northcote.

The SECRETARY read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen, the report and accounts with your permission we will take as read. The net earnings of the Company for the year under review were \$41,265.24, as against \$23,412.29 the previous year, this large difference being accounted for by having no interest to pay for any mortgage loan, as our capital is fully paid up and thereby gives us a certain amount which we are able to lend out at interest, and I am pleased to inform you that the property is well leased for a term of years at a good rental, but your directors have taken the precaution to lease it in such a way that in case it is advisable to sell the property without a lease, the said lease can be cancelled. The directors feel confident that in the absence of any very exceptional expenditure being called for in the nature of typhoon repairs, etc., the return for this year will be quite as good and perhaps a little better than the previous one. Before proposing the adoption of the report and accounts, I shall be pleased to answer any question any shareholder may wish to put.

There being no questions the report and balance-sheet were passed, on the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. LEWIS.

Messrs. Raymond and Sharp were re-elected directors on the motion of Mr. JORDAN, seconded by Captain TILLET.

On the motion of Mr. DICKSON, seconded by Mr. GOOSMAN, Mr. F. Henderson was re-elected auditor.

The CHAIRMAN—That is all the business before us. Dividend warrants will be ready to-morrow. Thank you for your presence.

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LIMITED.

The following is the report of the directors for the year ending the 31st December, 1900, for presentation to the shareholders at the fifteenth ordinary annual general meeting of the Company, to be held at the registered offices of the Company, 38 and 40, Queen's Road Central, at noon on Monday, the 28th inst. To the shareholders of Humphreys Estate and Finance Company, Limited.

Gentlemen,—The directors now beg to submit to you their report and a statement of accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1900. The net profit for that period amounts to

to \$231,557.83
To which has to be added the balance brought forward from last account 4,873.83

\$236,431.46

And from this have to be deducted—

Remuneration to directors \$11,577.88

Remuneration to General

Managers 11,577.88

23,155.76

Leaving available for appropriation \$218,275.70

The directors recommend that a dividend of 10 per cent. on the paid-up capital be paid to the shareholders, that \$100,000 be passed

to permanent reserve fund account and the balance of \$13,275.70 to new profit and loss account.

DIRECTORS.

Messrs. C. Ewins, J. S. Van Buren and Ho Tung now retire, but offer themselves for re-election.

AUDITORS.

The accounts have been audited by Mr. F. Henderson, who offers himself for re-election. Mr. W. H. Gaskell has been invited to assist Mr. Henderson at the next audit, and his appointment requires confirmation.

HART BUCK,
Chairman.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1901.

BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1900.

LIABILITIES.		\$	c.
Capital account, 100,000 shares of \$10 each	1,000,000.00		
Fund for equalisation of dividends	25,000.00		
Unclaimed dividends	864.50		
Sundry creditors	585.15		
Profit and loss account—			
Amount carried forward from last year	\$ 4,873.83		
For the year 1900	231,557.63		
	236,431.46		
	\$1,262,881.11		
ASSETS.		\$	c.
Amount invested in property	459,932.98		
Amount invested on mortgage	393,540.65		
Secured loans	241,069.62		
Investments in public companies—125 shares of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Limited	103,806.25		
Rents due and accounts receivable	9,007.16		
Office furniture	500.00		
Cash in Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	\$55,021.09		
Cash in hand	63.36		
	55,084.45		
	\$1,262,881.11		

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Dr.

	\$	c.
To general charges	2,579.38	
To : rown rent	4,107.5	
To fire insurance	2,009.85	
To repairs	1,877.40	
To furniture account—Depreciation	200.00	
To allowance to General Managers to cover office rent and salaries of secretary and clerks	4,000.00	
To remuneration to directors 5 per cent commission on net profits (\$231,557.63)	\$11,577.88	
To remuneration to General Managers, 5 per cent. commission on net profits (\$231,557.63)	11,577.88	
To dividend of 10 per cent. on \$1,000,000	100,000.00	
To transfer to permanent reserve fund	100,000.00	
To balance to new account	13,275.70	
	236,431.46	
	\$251,2	5.65

Cr.

	\$	c.
By amount carried forward from 1899	4,873.83	
By profit on sales of properties and investments	191,997.05	
By rents	51,104.50	
By interest	3,136.27	
By transfer fees	194.00	
	\$251,295.65	

The N.-C. Daily News states that news has just arrived that the Christians in the district of Chenchou, Eastern Honan, have been persecuted anew. As affairs had quieted down the converts began meeting together in each other's house for worship. All went well till the nephew of Yuan Shikai, Governor of Shantung, arrived in the district. This person immediately headed a move against the Christians. He enlisted a band of 700 men and began to seize the converts and, dragging them to the temples, compelled them to go through the forms of idolatrous worship. Under pain of having their homes destroyed, the converts were forbidden to meet together again. Two of their number were sent down to ask advice and help of the missionaries. It is rather significant that a movement such as this should be inaugurated by a close relative of one of the parties to the famous Yangtze Valley Compact. It is satisfactory to learn that the officials on the spot had disbanded the 700 recruits.

SUPREME COURT.

Friday, 18th January.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR T. SERCOMBE SMITH
(ACTING PUISNE JUDGE.)

GASKELL V. STEVENS & CO.

The Acting Puisse Judge gave Judgment as follows:—

On 6th June, 1900, the defendants wrote to the plaintiff asking him if he would (1) go thoroughly into Mr. Hall's books; (2) give his opinion as to the manner in which the books had been kept and whether from the materials at hand they could be properly written up; (3) point out and note any irregularities in the books. The question of remuneration was to be gone into in a day or two.

On the 7th June the plaintiff replied saying (1) that he would be pleased to go into Mr. Hall's books and accounts; (2) that he would not be able to give an opinion as to the manner in which the books had been kept until he had thoroughly looked into them and completed the work; (3) that if the defendants had full particulars of all transactions entered into by their firm during Mr. Hall's management there was no doubt that the books could be properly written up and an account rendered.

On the 8th June the defendants replied sending books, vouchers, etc., etc., and offering to place at plaintiff's disposal other books and documents in daily use at the office.

These three letters were preliminary to the formation of any contract between the parties and constituted what I may call the negotiations between them.

The books, etc., sent with and referred to in the third letter enabled Gaskell to estimate for himself the nature and extent of the labour and skill which he would be called on to expend and to make an offer to the defendants if he thought it worth his while.

After taking five days to consider matters Gaskell on the 13th June wrote as follows:— "I have looked into the books kept by Mr. F. W. Hall during his management of your business and find that many serious mistakes have been made."

He continues: "To arrive at a correct statement of account for the twenty-one months of Mr. Hall's management would necessitate a large amount of labour, and would probably take about two months' continual work, day and night. My fee for undertaking the task would be \$1,000, \$500 of which payable in advance and the remaining \$500 payable on my handing you the work completed."

In this letter Gaskell offers to furnish a correct statement of account (based of course on the materials supplied or offered) for the twenty-one months of Mr. Hall's management upon condition that he is to receive \$1,000, of which one half was to be paid in advance and the other half when he handed over the work completed. That offer was accepted and such acceptance clinched the contract. The phrase "the work completed" means "a finished correct statement of account."

Under date 5th November, 1900, Gaskell wrote: "In accordance with your instructions to me I have now the pleasure to hand you herewith the following accounts made up to the 31st December, 1899:—

No. 1.—Balance Sheet.

No. 2.—Profit and Loss Account.

No. 3.—Statement giving particulars of house account.

No. 4.—Statement giving particulars of T. L. Stevens account.

He adds that the accounts have been very carefully gone into.

On the 12th November, after an interview with Mr. G. R. Stevens senior, who drew his attention to certain items in the Balance Sheet and the Profit and Loss account, Gaskell wrote:

"Please find enclosed herewith statements giving particulars of the amounts debited and credited to S. S. Dagmar and S. S. Loyal during the period of Mr. Hall's management of your firm. With reference to the \$5,000 appearing in the balance sheet as due to Mr. Victor Roque, I find that this sum has been paid by your firm as follows:

1899.	
Feb. 17, 100 tons of coal	\$1,066.77
Aug. 12, cheque to Chartered Bank	3,831.12
	4,897.89

This amount will therefore have to be written off before opening fresh books," etc., etc.

When this error in regard of Roque's account had been corrected, the balance sheet, so far as I can judge, was accepted as substantially accurate and there remained only a question relating to the accounts of the S. S. Loyal.

On the 18th December Gaskell wrote:—

"Your letter of this date enclosing manifests of S. S. Loyal has come duly to hand, also the statement of accounts I rendered to you made up in accordance with the firm's Cash Book, Bank Pass Book, etc., which were in use during the period of Mr. Hall's management.

"As already mentioned to Mr. G. R. Stevens, the books and accounts having been kept in such a disgraceful manner during Mr. Hall's management, are absolutely worthless as records of fact; the vouchers are mixed up and many missing.

"I shall be pleased to do my best to reconcile my statement of account of S. S. Loyal with the manifests you have sent me, but it must be borne in mind the statement I sent you was made up from amounts shown in your comrade's cash book and the Hongkong bank pass book during Mr. Hall's term of management of your business. Before commencing this work I shall be glad to receive cheque in settlement of my account."

The Court is not versed in the manner of making up a ship's accounts: but assuming that those accounts cannot be properly made up without the production to the accountant of the ship's manifests, I consider that Gaskell was within his rights in saying, as he practically did say in the last letter quoted, "In the materials which you either sent to me or offered to place at my disposal, I find that no ship's manifests are included and my contract was to furnish a correct statement of accounts from the materials which you either sent or offered. That I have done and I will not do extra work except for extra remuneration."

Subsequently on 27th December, C. W. Marshall, manager of the defendant firm, wrote:—

"Will you go through Loyal account with me? Name your own time! Perhaps this office would be best as I have books here. This is all we want to get to the real bottom of in the meantime. That is to say in company with you. So soon as this has been done Mr. Stevens will be satisfied. I have got it out pretty well, but it will require your verification as a document of importance."

It appears to me that the words "so soon as this has been done Mr. Stevens will be satisfied" admit the satisfaction of Mr. Stevens with every account except that of the steamer Loyal. But the oral evidence and this last letter, as read in the light of Gaskell's letter of the 18th December, indicate that the request to go through the Loyal accounts was a request to Gaskell to do what he had already legitimately declined to do, viz. compare his statement of the Loyal accounts with the Loyal's manifests.

The Court is accordingly satisfied that on the 27th December the accounts rendered by Gaskell had been accepted by G. R. Stevens & Co. as substantially correct and that the Loyal accounts were not impugned as unsatisfactory because they were based on the materials supplied or offered to Gaskell to work upon, but because they did not tally with the manifests.

In the face of this acceptance by G. R. Stevens & Co. it was useless to point out a few items here and there which the defendants considered to be incorrect. Before accepting, such alleged errors should have been referred to Gaskell and the materials for correcting them furnished to him. With the original materials at his disposal Gaskell has done what he contracted to do. He has exercised the bounden ordinary amount of skill and knowledge incident to his profession as an accountant. He has carried out his work in substance and effect according to the intention of the parties. If any inaccuracies have arisen from inherent difficulties in the work itself he is still entitled to his remuneration. He was, I think, bound to afford the defendants a reasonable opportunity of inspecting his work to ascertain

its correctness. This was done by him. The accounts furnished were not returned to his hands as useless. There is no hint that the state of affairs was not disclosed by the accounts with as near an approach to accuracy as was compatible with the materials at the plaintiff's disposal.

In *Money Penny v. Hartland* 2 C. and P. 378, where an issue was tried as to whether a plaintiff was entitled to any and what sum for work and labour as an architect and engineer, Best C. J. said: "I shall take the liberty of laying down this rule. Supposing negligence or want of skill to be sufficiently made out, unless that negligence or want of skill has been to an extent that has rendered the work useless to the defendants, they must pay him (i.e. the plaintiff) and seek their remedy in a cross action. For if it were not so, a man, by a small error, might deprive himself of his whole remuneration."

These remarks are apposite to the present case. The result is that the plaintiff succeeds and has his costs.

IN CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR JOHN CARRINGTON
C. M. G. (CHIEF JUSTICE).

The Criminal Sessions opened this morning, the following being the calendar:—

1. Tang Ku U—(1) bringing counterfeit coins into the colony; (2) uttering counterfeit coins.
2. Chan Fu Tun, alias Chung Shan Yu, alias Chung Fu Tun—perjury.
3. Lui I Kun—perjury.
4. Lo Mun—robbery by two or more persons.
5. Wong Sam—being a member of an unlawful society.

SEQUEL TO THE KWANGTUNG RIOTS.

Cas. No. 3 was taken first, the defendant, Lui I Kun, being charged with committing perjury at the Magistracy on the 21st December.

He pleaded not guilty.

The following composed the jury:—Messrs. Arthur Kuhn, H. A. L. Oldenburg, L. A. Rose, J. M. do Rozario, J. S. Wright, I. S. Levy, and R. M. Mehta.

The Attorney-General (the Hon. W. Meigh Goodman, Q.C.) said that the defendant was charged with having in a court of justice told false evidence as a witness. Some 40 miles beyond the border was a market town called Lo Fuk Tai, and some seven miles beyond this place was Lee Lo, which was the native place of the defendant. At this market town of Lo Fuk Tai last year there were riots. When riots occurred that was the time for dishonest men to loot the stores. At this market town of Lo Fuk Tai resided a very respectable man named Shui Hing Cheong, being partner in a firm which had a valuable store there. That store was looted by a set of ruffians, and 6,000 taels' worth of goods stolen. One of the ring leaders in the plundering band was a man named Lui Cheong, who was the fifth son of the defendant. Lui Cheong and his partners, having secured the plunder, escaped out of the country. Lui Cheong went to Macao and then he was traced to Hongkong. Shui Cheong found out that he had come to Hongkong. Shui Cheong was a convert. He thought he belonged to the American Mission. He supposed the fact that he was a Christian was one of the things which led to his place being looted. Having found out that Lui Cheong was in Hongkong, Shui Cheong communicated with the American mission authorities here and the result was that proceedings were taken to procure the extradition of this man Lui Cheong, so that he might be sent back to China and punished by the Chinese authorities. The case went on from day to day, but in the result the Magistrate came to the conclusion that the man who had been arrested was Lui Cheong and the man who was wanted for taking part in the robbery. With the object of getting this man off a very clever scheme was got up. The man in custody gave the name of Chung Nam, and a man was called who said that this was his proper name and that the man in custody was his son. To complete the thing, the father of Lui Cheong—the defendant in court—was called, and he swore that the man in custody was not his son Lui Cheong. He, however, should prove

to the jury by overwhelming evidence that the man arrested was not Chung Nam, but Lui Cheong, and the fifth son of the defendant.

Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne, Chief Clerk at the Magistracy, was sworn, and while he was giving his evidence, the Court Interpreter interrupted, saying that the defendant asked that the case might not be proceeded with. He admitted that the man arrested as Lui Cheong was his son, and he asked his Lordship not to pass a heavy sentence. He was sorry he did not plead guilty in the first instance.

The Attorney-General asked his Lordship to reserve sentence until he had heard another case arising out of the same matter. As regarded this case, one could at least say that the man was the father, but in the other case that could not be said.

The Chief Justice to the Registrar—Make an entry that the plea of not guilty is withdrawn and that the defendant pleaded guilty.

The defendant was informed, by direction of the Chief Justice, that the fact that he was the father of the young man and the fact that he had confessed his wrong would be taken into consideration when sentence was passed by and by.

Chan Fu Tun, alias Chung Shan Yu, alias Chung Fu Tun, was also charged with committing perjury at the Magistracy on the 21st December, when he averred that the man arrested as Lui Cheong was named Chung Nam and was his son.

The man pleaded guilty. He asked his Lordship to pardon him and send him back to his own country. He acted as he did because he did not know the customs of the country.

The Chief Justice, addressing both the defendants, said—It appears that a man named Lui Cheong was taken before the Magistrate for having committed a robbery in the empire of China, when the evidence was that this Lui Cheong belonged to the village of Lee Lo, in the province of Kwangtung, and was the son of Lui I Kun. That was the description of him—that was the way he was to be identified. Then Lui I Kun and Chung Shan Yu came down to Hongkong to get him off. You, Lui I Kun, his father, go into the box and swear that he was not your son and you, Chung Shan Yu, go into the box and swear he was not the son of Lui I Kun, but your son. I have no doubt you had agreed upon this plan before you came down. You have both admitted you were speaking falsely in what you said before the Magistrate. You say you do not know the customs of the country; but you must have known very well that to come and give false evidence in a court of law was a wrong thing. I will have regard with respect to both of you to the fact that you have pleaded guilty. With respect to Lui I Kun I will have regard to the fact that you are the father of the young man, and therefore some allowance is to be made for you. But still perjury is a very serious offence, and is very frequently committed in the courts of this colony. Therefore when any person is convicted of it the punishment must be more or less severe, according to the circumstances. You, Lui I Kun, must undergo imprisonment with hard labour for eight months, and Chung Shan Yu must undergo imprisonment for twelve months with hard labour.

A MEMBER OF AN UNLAWFUL SOCIETY.

Wong Sam, charged with being a member of an unlawful society, pleaded not guilty.

The jury was the same as the one selected for the previous cases.

The Attorney-General said the prisoner was arrested on the 21st December. He was carrying a pillow-box, and on his opening it in the presence of an Inspector of Police it was found to contain three papers which were undoubtedly Triad Society papers. The first of them had on it the chop of the society. It was in point of fact an invitation card to a dinner such as a Freemason might have. The second was an invitation not to join in a dinner but to join in a fight, and the third document was also a Triad Society paper. The man was in the first instance arrested for an offence against the opium law and was convicted, and in the box of which he was in possession the papers in question were found.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty but on account of his advanced years his Lord-

ship only sentenced him to imprisonment for three months.

A COUNTERFEIT COIN CASE.

Tang Ku U was charged (1) with bringing counterfeit coins into the colony; (2) with uttering counterfeit coin.

The defendant pleaded not guilty.

The jurors were Messrs. J. W. Osborne, H. C. Sandford, F. M. R. Pereira, D. S. Gubbay, Donald Macdonald, J. A. Woodgates, and Hans Skött.

It appeared from the statement made by the Attorney-General that the police had suspected the defendant, who lived in Hollywood Road. Accordingly they instructed a man to go to the defendant with two \$10 notes (marked) and offer to purchase some counterfeit coins from him, the defendant having offered to sell him counterfeit coins previously. The informers asked the defendant whether he had any counterfeit coins for sale and he said yes. The defendant said he did not keep any counterfeit coins in his own house, but he would bring them to the informers' house in Elgin Street. Accordingly later on the defendant went to the informers' house and sold the informer four rolls of counterfeit pieces, representing \$40, for \$20. Subsequently the police searched the defendant's premises. Sergeant Terret found in the pocket of a coat belonging to the defendant eight more counterfeit ten cent. pieces and also a bad Mexican dollar. The latter was wrapped in paper on which were written some words to the effect that this was a sample coin and that on agreeable 300 more of the same kind could be supplied. The man was then taken to the Central Police Station.

On being asked if he had anything to say the defendant began to throw mud at the informer, whom he described as a very bad man and a professional informer. He declared that for money not only would this man ruin his friends, but he would ruin his own father if by so doing he could put money into his pocket.

The jury found the prisoner guilty on both counts.

The Chief Justice said the defendant had been convicted on the very clearest evidence of the offence with which he was charged. He had no doubt he was one of those persons who made a trade in false coins and defrauded rich and poor alike in that way. When they caught a person dealing in bad coins wholesale in this way he must be made an example of. He had power for the offence charged in the first count to imprison the defendant with hard labour for seven years. He should not be so severe on him as that; but he must have a severe sentence. The sentence of the Court upon him was that he be imprisoned for four years with hard labour on the first count. On the second count the sentence of the Court upon him was that he be imprisoned for four months with hard labour. That sentence would be concurrent with the other sentence.

Saturday, 19th January.

IN CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR JOHN CARRINGTON,
C. M. G. (CHIEF JUSTICE).

THE ROBBERY ON THE STANLEY ROAD.

Lo Mun, who was charged with committing a robbery on the Stanley Road on the 14th December, along with two or more persons, pleaded not guilty.

The jurors were Messrs. C. D. C. Danenberg, J. A. Woodgates, J. S. Levey, George Richardson, J. M. da Rocha, A. Kuhn, and A. Beattie.

Mr. W. C. P. Stopper's name was called, but he did not answer, and the Chief Justice directed that he should be instructed to attend in Chambers at 11 o'clock on Monday morning.

The Attorney-General (the Hon. W. Meigh Goodman, Q.C.) said the prisoner was charged with being one of a gang of five men who committed a robbery on a man named Yeung I and stole from him \$10.22 and 22 rolls of cloth. It was alleged that this occurred about four o'clock on the afternoon of the 14th December near the Bowen Road, between the small new reservoir and Wongneicheong, on the way back from Stanley. The complainant appeared to be a licensed hawker, hawking cloth and

things of that kind. He lived somewhere down at Jardine's Bazaar. The complainant called it Kang Ting Chau. On the 14th December this was his itinerary. He went to Stanley, selling two pieces of cloth on the way and two more at Stanley, leaving him 22. On his way back from Stanley five men passed him. They then turned back, seized him, and having robbed him of \$10.10 and 22 pieces of cloth they bound his hands and feet, tied him to a tree, and went on their way rejoicing. The complainant managed to free himself and the same day gave information to the police. On the 16th the complainant recognised the defendant as one of the men who had robbed him. He followed him to an opium divan. He informed the police and Sergeant Ritchie accompanied him to the opium divan in question, and the man was arrested.

Evidence having been led the jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was sentenced to two years' hard labour.

Tuesday, 22nd January.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR JOHN CARRINGTON, C.M.G. (CHIEF JUSTICE).

LI SHEUNG V. THE WING FUNG TAI FIRM.

In this case the plaintiff sued the defendant for recovery of possession of the tenement No. 19, Jervois Street; \$500 for mesne profits; and he also claimed costs.

Mr. Slade (instructed by Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Robinson (instructed by Mr. Holmes) for the defendants.

The case for the defendants (Mr. Robinson having opened) was proceeded with, further evidence being called.

Mr. Slade then opened for the plaintiff and proceeded to call his evidence.

The hearing was adjourned.

Wednesday, 23rd January.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE COURT.

The Chief Justice (Sir John Carrington, C.M.G.) took his seat at the Supreme Court on the 23rd at 10.30 a.m., when the hearing of the case Li Sheung v. the Wing Fung Tai Firm should have been resumed.

The Chief Justice, addressing the Counsel engaged in the case (Messrs. Slade and Robinson), said—I grieve to say that since we last met here a telegram has been received announcing the sad news of the death of Her Majesty the Queen Empress. I feel that it would be only proper, as a mark of respect to her memory, that the Court should not proceed with its ordinary business to-day. Therefore I propose to adjourn the hearing of this suit, if it is convenient to you, until Friday next. I may mention that it is proposed to have a sitting of the full Court tomorrow, when the whole of the members of the legal profession will be invited to attend to show their respect to the memory of Her Majesty the Queen.

The Court was then formally adjourned.

We have received from the Statistical Office of the Ministry of Marine and the Colonies, Lisbon, a copy of the *Album de Estatistica Graphica dos Caminhos de ferro Portuguezes das Provincias Ultramarinas*, showing the extent, traffic, receipt and expenditure of Portuguese colonial railways for 1897-8. The work is published by the Companhia Nacional Editora of Lisbon, and under the auspices of the Ministry for the colonies. The statistical maps are very nicely got up. The total extent of the Portuguese Colonial railways is 831 kilometres, mainly in South Africa. The Beira line, of which no statistics are given, measures 336 kilometres. The Lourenço Marques section leading to the Transvaal border, is of 89 kilometres, and, from a financial point of view, forms an exception to the rule, being the only line which shows a surplus in the receipts. On the west coast of Africa the Loanda-Ambaca line, of 321 kilometres, and in India the Mormugao line to the British frontier, of 82 kilometres, both show heavy deficits.

CRICKET.

H.K.C.C. V. R.W.F.

This match was, we understand, the outcome of a sporting challenge by the R.W.F. to play the full strength of the Club. The Regiment have had a long run of victories over weaker combinations than the Club could muster, and it was natural that they should entertain hopes of being able to make a good game on this occasion, more especially in view of the fact that on 1st December last they vanquished a moderate Club XI. It was a very severe handicap that Higgon was unable to play for his side, in which, however, Preedy made his reappearance after assiduous medical aid, which we hope he will not again have to invoke.

The main features of the R.W.F.'s first effort on a decent wicket were hard hit innings by Hill and Preedy and more cautious exhibitions by Johnson and Lloyd. Cadogan was well taken at mid on just as he was about to follow up his century of the day before made against the 3rd Madras. An hour and a quarter sufficed to wind up the innings. About 3.45 Strong and Ainslie opened for the Club and were soon at their ease. The total had been taken to 96 before Ainslie was captured at mid off for a patient and sound 31. Strong got into the wars a bit, and left eight runs later, being caught off his pad flap! His 62 was a taking and vigorous performance. Franklin and Noble played out time and resumed next day close upon 11.30. The *Barfleur* man was capitally taken at leg by the No. 2 coolie who, we hope, received his dollar talent-money from the absentee fieldman. Ward followed in and had an unusual experience. The umpire was napping and allowed Williams an over and a half instead of only one over consisting of six balls. The 7th ball was spanked out of the ground for 6; the 8th ball also left the ground by another route for 4, and the 9th delivery beat the batsman. After Preedy had settled Nicholson, Kriekenbeek joined Franklin, and 34 runs were added during the partnership before the *Endymion* crack bowler fell to Private Williams for a well compiled 31. The captain then joined Kriekenbeek who, however, got across a ball 30 runs later, and had to go for a helpful 25. Ezekiel succeeded and he and Smith stayed in till the tiffin-bell rang. Resuming punctually at 1.45, both men batted well and increased the score rapidly. Owing to a slight lack of speed, Ezekiel was unluckily run out when well set. He showed good form for his 20. Smith continued his energetic batting and was last out for a lively 71.

At 2.30 the R.W.F. began a second innings, facing arrears of 194. Hill was again the only officer who could cope with Franklin's slows, and played a better innings than on Friday: he got the bowling to the on and off in masterly style. We hope that he can manage to assist the Club against the Navy in the rubber match on Friday and Saturday next. Johnson and Preedy again shone and rendered useful service. Cadogan and McMahon both fell to pretty catches, one at mid on, the other at long on. Franklin was too puzzling for most of the batsmen and took 7 wickets for 54 runs in the second innings. In the result, a very pleasant game ended in an easy victory for the Club by an innings and 91 runs.

By the kindness of the Colonel and officers the band of the R. W. F. rendered a capital programme in good style on Saturday afternoon.

Appended are the score and analysis:—

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Capt. Doughty, c Nicholson,		b Strong	3
b Franklin	4	b Ezekiel	5
Lieut. Hill, c S. Smith,		Franklin	41
b Nicholson	22	c Sercombe Smith,	0
Capt. Cadogan, c Krieken-		b Franklin	0
beek, b S. Smith	10		
Lt. Gwyther, st Lumb, b		b Franklin	0
S. Smith	6		
Lt. Johnson, c Noble, b		b Franklin	17
Nicholson	19	c Ainslie, b Frank-	5
Major Sir H. McMahon, c		lin	5
Strong, b Nicholson	0	b Franklin	1
Lt. Williams, b Franklin	9	b Franklin	0
Lt. Lloyd, not out	8	b Sercombe Smith	1
Lt. Stockwell, b Franklin	0	not out	20
Lieut. Corp. Preedy, b Strong	28	run out	7
Pte. Williams, run out	2	run out	8
Extras	6		
Total	114	Total	106

Capt. Ainslie, 3rd M.L.I., c Hill, b Private	
Williams	31
Lieut. Strong, R.M.L.I., c Johnson, b	
Private Williams	62
Mr. Franklin, R.N., b Private Williams	31
Lieut. Noble, R.N., c sub., b Lt. William	13
A. Gordon Ward, b Lt. Williams	10
Nicholson, 3rd M.L.I., b Preedy	4
Lieut. Kriekenbeek, 22nd B.L.I., b Private	
Williams	25
T. Sercombe Smith, c Preedy, b Private	
Williams	71
G. Ezekiel, run out	20
Lieut. Forsyth, b Private Williams	11
Lieut. Lumb, not out	0
Extras	30

Total 308

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	R.W.F.				H.K.C.C.			
	O.	M.	R.	W.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Franklin	10	1	41	3	11	0	54	7
Sercombe Smith	10	2	30	2	3	0	7	1
Nicholson	7	0	35	3	—	—	—	—
Strong	4-6	—	2	1	7	1	34	1

	H.K.C.C.			
	O.	M.	R.	W.
Preedy	31	2	118	1
Lt. Williams	17.2	2	56	2
Hill	9	1	40	0
Private Williams	17.4	2	64	6

H.M.S. "ENDYMION" V. H.M.S. "GLORY."

A match between the above ships was played at Happy Valley on Tuesday, the 22nd inst. Scores:—

H.M.S. "GLORY."	
Major Percy, c Price, b Williams	4
Private Alfrey, c Johnstone, b Franklin	1
Dr. Huskisson, b Williams	0
Lieut. Legarde, b Franklin	9
Mr. Somerville, c Johnstone, b Franklin	1
Lieut. Sartorius, b Franklin	13
Lieut. Attenborough, c Price, b Franklin	17
Mr. Broadbent, b Franklin	7
Mr. Digby, c Franklin, b Thurston	23
Mr. Brown, st Price, b Franklin	3
Mr. Donnan, not out	0
Extras	5

Total 83

H.M.S. "ENDYMION."	
Mr. Franklin, b Broadbent	19
Lieut. Gascoigne, b Broadbent	13
Private Williams, run out	12
Lieut. Orton, c Digby, b Legarde	32
Lieut. Johnstone, b Legarde	3
Mr. Thurston, b Legarde	21
Mr. Silk, b Broadbent	5
Private Price, st Digby, b Broadbent	2
Mr. Messervy, b Broadbent	5
Corporal Rogers, b Broadbent	0
Lieut. Lefroy, not out	7
Extras	9

Total 128

FOOTBALL.

CHALLENGE SHIELD.

The first tie for the Challenge Shield was played on the ground of the Hongkong Football Club on Saturday, the 19th inst., between the Victoria Recreation Club and "D" Company Royal Welsh Fusiliers, when the sides were:—

V.R.C.—Goal—Chunnett; backs—Lapsley and Fittock; half-backs—Craig, Loureiro, and Howard; forwards—Seth, Henderson, Brett, Yule, and Herton.

"D." Co. R.W.F.—Goal—Barnard; backs—

Phillips and Eaton; half-backs—Owens, Con-

stance, and Owens; forwards—Price, Edwards,

Fielding, Callaghan, and O'Leary.

The game started at four o'clock, Brett set-

ting the ball in motion for the V.R.C., whose

forwards, in an attempt to get inside their op-

ponents' defences, were turned by Constance at

centre-half. Regaining the ball, the V.R.C.

had another try, and this time defeated the

Fusiliers' halves. Eaton, left back, filled the

breach, however, and passed the ball to O'Leary.

The latter in a smart run was tackled by Seth

and Henderson, and from this the V.R.C. made

their first try for goal. Henderson, however,

fluked. From the kick out the V.R.C. for-

wards took charge, and manoeuvred well up to

the Fusiliers' goal. Henderson passed to

Brett, and Brett to Herton. The last named

"lifted" the ball, which Brett promptly headed

into the net, opening the scoring for his side.

From the centre-kick Seth took possession, and

worked the ball up the wing. Had he passed

to Henderson, the probability is that a second

goal would have been added to the V.R.C.'s

score; but he was selfish and of course fluked the shot. Another bye followed a few moments later. The Fusiliers, who had acted all along strictly on the defensive, now shook themselves up, but a run by the left wing was well stopped by Lapsley, who kicked out of bounds. The throw-in was followed by a sharp tussle at rather close quarters in V.R.C. territory, but Chunnett saved the situation by a sudden rush out, centring the ball. Brett took up the running, and after a smart run relinquished in favour of Seth, but the pass was too strong, and crossed the boundary, Eaton, to that end, tackling Seth. Play went on, and at the interval the score stood:—V.R.C., 1; R.W.F., 0.

As in the first half, play in the second portion of a not very interesting game was all in favour of the V.R.C. The forwards of the Fusiliers were weak, and as a result most of the work devolved on the halves and backs, whose play, though nothing to boast of, was decidedly superior to that of their attacking line. Barnard's keeping was very good, but all through he was asked to do too much. The V.R.C. forwards, when viewed comparatively made a very good appearance—Seth the best of all. Among the defences, Lapsley, right back, and Loureiro, centre half, were especially strong. At no time, from the one-sided nature of the game, had Chunnett much to do, but what he did he did well. The V.R.C., in the second half, added no less than three goals to their total, Yule being responsible for two and Herton for one. The last was an extremely soft thing, Barnard running out and leaving his goal absolutely unprotected. The Fusiliers were not successful in gaining any points, and the game ended—V.R.C., 4; R.W.F., 0.

Sergeant Bliss, R.A., was the referee.

A match between the 15th Company (Siege Train), Southern Division, R.G.A., and the 25th Company, Eastern Division, R.G.A., was of a more even and consequently more interesting character. With play somewhat in their favour, the Eastern Division at half-time had one goal to their credit, while the Southern Division had none. The latter, however, in the second half, had all the play that was going, and finished with three goals in their favour. Result:—Southern Division, 3; Eastern Division, 1.

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

THE REGATTA.

A regatta promoted by the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club took place in the Harbour on Saturday, the 20th inst. There was a somewhat stiff breeze blowing and the water was consequently somewhat lumpy, but this did not seem to interfere to any great extent with the rowing events, four out of seven of which were confined to men-of-war's men. These proved to be the most enjoyable races of the day. The two-mile course was not, however, arranged so well as it might have been. It was from H.M.S. *Wivern*, kindly placed at the disposal of the Club as flagship by Commodore Powell, round by a moored sampan distinguished by a flag with a red ground and a yellow cross, and back again. An average of eight boats competed, and naturally when it came to rounding the sampan the outside boats had much the advantage of those with the shore stations. Under the circumstances a certain amount of fouling was unavoidable. The race for six-oared galleys was open to men-of-war's men of any nationality, but no foreigners availed themselves of the opportunity afforded them to compete. The international four-oared race had a most unsatisfactory ending. When the finishing post was reached the view of the judges on board the *Wivern* was shut out by a couple of launches, and they accordingly very properly declined to give a decision.

Among those who were present at the Regatta were H. E. the Governor (Sir Henry Blake, G.C.M.G.), Lady Blake, Miss Blake, and H. E. Major-General Gascoigne, C.M.G. Lady Blake distributed the prizes.

The following are the names of the Committee, etc.:

Committee.—Commodore, Hon. F. H. May, G.M.G.; Vice-Commodore, Captain Blackburn, R.N.; Hon. Basil Taylor, C. H. Gale, Esq., M.

W. Slade, Esq., A. Denison, Esq., Captain W. Loring, R.A., Captain H. B. Des Voeux, R.E., Major Dyson, A.P. D., and Major Koe, A.S.C., Hon. Secretary.

Sailing Races.—Officers of the day: R. Cooke, Esq., C. H. Gale, Esq., and Lieut. Corbett, R.N.

Rowing Races.—Starter: W. H. Potts, Esq. Judges: Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart, and E. D. Sanders, Esq. Umpire, C. H. Grace, Esq.

ROWING RACES.

INTERNATIONAL FOUR-OARED RACE.—Distance, three-quarters of a mile.

Station No. 1—Black, White and Red. (German).

	st.	lbs.
Bow, E. Herbst	8	13
2, G. Pappier	10	10
3, L. Lambotte	13	10
Stroke, A. Sandar	11	6

Cox, H. W. Kennett.

Station No. 2—White, Red St. George's Cross. (English).

	st.	lbs.
Bow, T. J. Wild	10	0
2, J. Carpenter	12	0
3, C. Hance	11	4
Stroke, J. H. Hance	9	12
Cox, F. W. White	8	13

Station No. 3. (Scotch).

	st.	lbs.
Bow, Ellis	11	12
2, W. Stopani	12	8
3, J. McMurtrie	12	8
Stroke, J. Wilson	11	12
Cox, G. Caldwell	9	0

On the gun being fired the Scotch shot ahead, the English sticking to them well, and the Germans lagging behind somewhat. It was anybody's race until the English received a check by the course being impeded by a junk. This enabled the Scotch to increase their lead. The Germans also came up. As seen from the starter's launch, which followed behind, the Scotch seemed to be ahead when the finishing post was reached, but, as stated before, the judges were unable to give a decision on account of their vision being interrupted. The time of the Scotch crew was 4.24½.

A RACE FOR FIVE-OARED WHALERS, BELONGING TO THE ROYAL NAVY.—First prize, \$20; second \$10; distance one mile. Boats from the *Terrible*, *Orlando*, *Dido*, *Mohawk*, *Wivern*, *Brisk*, *Bramble*, *Endymion* and *Fume* had entered. The *Mohawk* shot ahead and maintained the lead throughout, her time being 5.4½. The *Bramble* was second.

SCRATCH FOURS.—Distance three-quarters of a mile.

Station No. 1—Black, dark blue Jack.

	st.	lbs.
Bow, S. S. Stevens	10	10
2, H. W. Kennett	10	8
3, C. McI. Messer	12	4
Stroke, C. E. Hance	11	4
Cox, H. M. Bain	8	8

Station No. 2—White, red cross.

	st.	lbs.
Bow, T. J. Wild	10	0
2, G. C. Fullerton	11	4
3, J. Carpenter	12	0
Stroke, J. H. Hance	9	12
Cox, H. Somerville	9	0

Station No. 3—Light and dark blue.

	st.	lbs.
Bow, H. Sander	11	6
2, G. Pappier	10	10
3, L. Lambotte	13	19
Stroke, E. Herbst	8	13
Cox, F. W. White	8	13

No. 3 secured the lead, Nos. 1 and 2 being abreast. No. 3 then fell behind and No. 1 got ahead. No. 2 fell more and more behind, and No. 1 won, No. 3 being second and No. 2 third. Time, 4.20½.

A RACE FOR 12-OARED CUTTERS BELONGING TO THE ROYAL NAVY.—Distance two miles. Boats from the following had entered:—*Terrible* (2), *Orlando*, *Dido* (2), *Undaunted*, *Endymion*, and *Barfleur*. The *Undaunted* won easily, and the *Barfleur* came in second. Time, 10.13½.

SINGLE SCULLING TUB RACE.—Distance half-a-mile. H. W. Kennett, C. Sherrington, C. Hance, F. White, and S. S. Stevens entered. Sherrington was absent. Kennett came in first

and Hance second, White and Stevens giving up. Time, 4.37.

A RACE FOR SIX-OARED GALLEYS BELONGING TO MEN-OF-WAR OF ANY NATIONALITY.—First prize \$25; second \$2; distance two miles. Boats from the following entered:—*Terrible*, *Orlando*, *Dido* (2), *Barfleur* (30 ft. galley and 28 ft. gig), *Brisk*, *Endymion* (120 ft. galley and 28 ft. gig). The *Endymion* galley came in first and one of the *Dido* boats second. Time, 9.48.

A RACE FOR ALL BOATS BELONGING TO THE ROYAL NAVY.—First prize \$30; second \$15; distance two miles. The entries were:—*Terrible* galley, *Terrible* cutter, *Orlando* cutter, *Orlando* whaler, *Dido* cutter, *Dido* galley, and *Undaunted* launch. There were 22 oarsmen in the launch, a heavy lumbering concern, whose appearance on the course created much amusement. The *Terrible* galley won easily, and the launch came in second, though not without having a tough struggle with one of the other boats. Time, 9.41½.

SAILING RACES.

A RACE FOR BOATS BELONGING TO THE ROYAL NAVY, any rig.—Prize, a Cup presented by the Hon. R. M. Gray.

H.M.S.		
<i>Brisk</i>	...	Galley
<i>Dido</i>	...	Pinnace
<i>Undaunted</i>	...	Skiff
<i>Endymion</i>	...	Cutter

The *Endymion* cutter was awarded the prize, being the only boat which turned up.

A RACE FOR BOATS BELONGING TO THE ROYAL NAVY, Service rig.—Prize, a Cup presented by the Hon. F. H. May, C.M.G., Commodore, Royal Hongkong Yacht Club.

H.M.S.		
<i>Terrible</i>	...	Cutter
<i>Orlando</i>	...	Pinnace
"	...	Cutter
<i>Brisk</i>	...	Cutter
<i>Undaunted</i>	...	Launch
"	...	Pinnace
"	...	Galley
"	...	Whaler
<i>Barfleur</i>	...	Galley
"	...	Cutter
"	...	Cutter
<i>Terrible</i>	...	Pinnace
<i>Bramble</i>	...	Cutter
<i>Endymion</i>	...	Launch
"	...	Pinnace
"	...	Cutter

The *Undaunted* pinnace came in first.

A RACE FOR ALL OPEN BOATS (Chinese-owned boats excluded).—Time allowance, 15 secs. per foot of length of boat overall per mile. Prize, a Cup presented by the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club.

Name.	Owner.
<i>Marian</i>	Sergt. Withers
<i>Lillian</i>	Mr. J. Hand
<i>Midjet</i>	Mr. R. C. Witchell
<i>Tamar's</i> Cutter	Commander Plenderleath
"	Mr. H. S. Holmes

Orlando's Galley

" Skiff

Harbour Office Gig ... Mr. McIver

Dinghy Lt. Hon. F. Butler, R.N.

Dead heat between the *Tamar's* cutter and the *Orlando's* galley.

A RACE FOR YACHTS, 24 ft. linear rating

and under, belonging to Members of the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club. No time allowance.—Prize, a Cup presented by A. Babington, Esq.

Name.	Owner.
<i>Iris</i>	Hon. F. H. May
<i>Bonito</i>	Major Koe
<i>Alannah</i>	Mr. M. W. Slade
<i>Erica</i>	Officers, R.E.
<i>Maid Marian</i>	Captain Loring

Mr. Slade's *Alannah* carried off the cup.

A HANDICAP RACE FOR ALL YACHTS belonging to Members of the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club.—Prize, a Cup presented by H. E. Major-General Gascoigne, C. M. G.

Name.	Owner.	Handicap.
<i>La Cigale</i>	Mr. Wickham	allow
<i>Marjorie</i>	Mr. Denison	allow
<i>Thistle</i>	Commodore Blackburn	20 min.
<i>Geisha</i>	Mr. Vaughan	30 min.

Mr. Denison's *Marjorie* won the cup.

A HANDICAP RACE FOR YACHTS, 24 ft. linear rating and under, belonging to Members of the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club.—Prize, a Cup presented by A. Denison, Esq.

Name.	Owner.	Handicap.
Meteor ...	Mr. C. Kew ...	allows
Chanticleer ...	Mr. Thornhill ...	1 min.
Gloria ...	Officers, R.A. ...	3 "
Doreen ...	Col. Brown, R.E. ...	7 "
Dart ...	Mr. E. A. Reese ...	8 "
Payne ...	Officers, R.E. ...	10 "
Sybil ...	Capt. Harris ...	12 "
Sayonara ...	Commodore Elderton ...	16 "
Gazelle ...	Lieut. Nelson ...	18 "

Colonel Brown was the successful competitor.

CLUB RACE.

The sixth club race was sailed on Sunday, the 20th inst., in an easterly wind, fairly strong at the line but very light and shifty at Lyceemoo. The course was from the Police Pier, round a mark boat at Lyceemoo, Kowloon Dock, mark boat at Lyceemoo, and back, distance 14 miles. A very good start was effected, Chanticleer on the inside and Bonito on the outside of the line having the best of it, and Alannah, who had just carried away her jib sheets, being about half a minute late. The latter made the mistake of carrying on into the man-of-war anchorage and at North Point was nearly last. The Bonito, sailing splendidly in the fresh breeze, was pulling out a long lead on the Iris, which was second. On nearing the mark, however, the wind died away to a mere flicker, and Alannah, which is a wonder in a light air and was assisted by a lucky fluke of wind shot away from Iris and rounded the mark just astern of Bonito, with Chanticleer not far behind, then Iris and Maid Marian, with Erica last. On the round down to Kowloon Rock Alannah and Chanticleer passed Bonito, which however had again worked into first place shortly after passing the Channel Rocks. Here again the wind was very paltry, and Bonito, Iris, Chanticleer, and Doreen, working inshore to avoid the tide, lost considerably on the other three, who got far more wind outside, the result being that Alannah rounded the mark about two minutes ahead of Bonito, the two Payne-designed boats being a long way ahead of the rest, which were having a very pretty race among themselves for third place, the Maid Marian ultimately getting round the mark before Iris. No change took place on the run home, which finished as under:—

Name.	H.	M.	S.	Marks.	No. to date.
Alannah ...	4	3	36	10	20
Bonito ...	4	5	45	4	33
Maid Marian ...	4	9	32	1	3
Iris ...	4	10	39	—	23
Chanticleer ...	4	13	3	—	—
Erica ...	4	13	50	—	11
Doreen ...	4	14	52	—	—

In the second class we do not know much about what occurred, except that the old Sybil woke up in the first round and beat the Payne (as she ought), but collapsed in the second round. The Meteor was unable to give her time to Dart or Payne and only saved her one mark from Sybil by 11 seconds. What has happened to the Ladybird? In the hands of Captain Hastings she was just as good as Dart or Payne, but now she does not seem able to get near them.

They finished as below:—

Name.	H.	M.	S.	Corrected Time.	Marks.	Total Marks.
Meteor ...	4	23	34	4 23 34	1	45
Dart ...	4	28	55	4 21 5	10	20
Payne ...	4	28	55	4 21 55	4	23
Sybil ...	4	30	45	4 23 45	—	1
Gazelle ...	4	39	7	4 32 7	—	—
Ladybird ...	4	45	1	4 38 1	—	1

THE R.N. CUP.

The race for the cup presented by the officers of the Royal Navy will be sailed on Saturday, February 3rd, and not on Sunday, 27th inst., as was originally intended.

COURSE.

From the usual starting line at the Police Pier, Kowloon, round Channel Rocks, Meyer's East Buoy and markboat at the starting line, leaving them all to starboard, then round Meyer's East Buoy and Channel Rocks, leaving them both to port, and finish across the starting line from East to West. Distance about 13 miles.

Start at 2 p.m. Time limit 6.30 p.m.

Name.	Owner.	Handicap.
Marjorie ...	...	allows
Alannah ...	...	0 min. 26 secs.
Bonito ...	...	1 " 8 "
Iris ...	...	1 " 50 "
Maid Marian ...	...	3 " 28 "
Erica ...	...	4 " 1 "
Meteor ...	...	4 " 40 "
Chanticleer ...	...	4 " 53 "
Gloria ...	...	5 " 8 "
Doreen ...	...	5 " 43 "
Active ...	...	7 " 16 "
Dart ...	...	10 " 4 "
Payne ...	...	11 " 20 "
Ladybird ...	...	12 " 50 "
Sybil ...	...	12 " 50 "
Sayonara ...	...	15 " 41 "
She ...	...	17 " 14 "
Thistle ...	...	18 " 50 "
Gazelle ...	...	20 " 30 "

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

"D" INFANTRY CO.

The members of the above company held the fourth shoot for a cup presented by the Hon. J. J. Keswick at the Association Range, Kowloon, on Sunday, the 20th inst. There was a fair attendance of members. The following were the best scores:—

	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	H'cap.	Tl.
Private A. McKenzie	32	33	33	1	99
" J. J. Andrew	27	26	33	9	95
" Watson	29	31	32	0	92
" Horley	31	26	21	10	88
Lieut. Skinner	23	23	29	12	87
Capt. Forbes	27	29	15	15	86

* Winners of Spoons.

CRICKET AT AMOY.

H.M.S. "ARGONAUT" V. AMOY C.C.

A fourth match has been played at Amoy between teams representing the above. H.M.S. Argonaut took a full revenge for their last defeat. The match was played on the 19th inst. Scores:—

H.M.S. "ARGONAUT."

Lieut. Clifton Brown, b Marshall	14
Rev. A. J. Dexter, c and b Marshall	8
Lieut. Mullenoux, c Thomas, b Kell	3
Mr. Jones, c Marshall, b Kell	0
Mr. Coppin, c Danby, b Kell	12
Capt. Hawkins, R.M.L.I., c and b Marshall	1
Lieut. Lindsey, R.M.L.I., not out	20
Sub-Lt. St. Clair, c and b Kell	49
Lieut. Brandreth, c and b Marshall	20
Mr. Hearn, b Marshall	0
Mr. Thomas, b Pratt	1
Extras	9

Total 137
AMOY C.C.

First Innings.	Second Innings.
W. Milward, b Mullenoux	0 b Coppin
E. Thomas, b Mullenoux	2 b St. Clair
C. L. Simpson, b Mullenoux	0 run out
E. H. Low, b Hawkins	2 c Mullenoux, b St. Clair
F. G. Kell, c Lindsey, b Hawkins	15 c Brown, b St. Clair
J. T. Pratt, b Mullenoux	9 c St. Clair, b Coppin
F. B. Marshall, not out	24 b Coppin
J. D. Danby, b Mullenoux	0 b St. Clair
Woodley, b Mullenoux	0 b St. Clair
J. Phillips, b Mullenoux	0 not out
Nunn, b Mullenoux	0 b Coppin
Extras	8

Total 60

The following items are from the Peking and Tientsin Times of the 5th instant:—The Imperial Palaces at Peking have been repaired and put in order for the return of the Court. Mounted brigands and Bexers are still giving some trouble.—The Fancy Dress Ball was a great success, notwithstanding the snow. The receipts from tickets amounted to over \$1,300.—The American Methodist Mission and American Board Mission converts have presented tablets to Mr. E. Cousins.—There is a very graceful and well-deserved tribute to Mr. E. B. Drew, who has just retired from the post of Commissioner of Customs at Tientsin.—The British officers at Tientsin gave their Australian comrades a dinner at Tientsin on New Year's Night in honour of the Australian Federation, General Lorne Campbell being in the chair.

HONGKONG.

The Portuguese gunboat Zaire arrived from Macao on Thursday.

The British cruiser Orlando left for practice on the 21st, and the French cruiser Descartes departed for Macao on the 22nd inst.

The month of Ramazan—i.e. the month of fasting—terminated on the 22nd inst. Wednesday was observed as a public holiday by all Mohammedans.

Apart from the two fatal cases of plague (both Chinese) the only instances of communicable disease in the Colony last week were one of enteric fever (a Japanese) and one of small-pox (an Indian), neither being fatal. During the 24 hours preceding noon on Wednesday two fresh cases of plague occurred, both among the Chinese community and both fatal.

The Mother Superior of the Italian Convent begs to acknowledge the receipt of the following sums:—

A Friend	\$100
A. M. Santos	11

At the offices of the Public Works Department on the 21st inst. Mr. G. J. W. King offered for competition Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1,117, which is situate at Mong Kok Tsui and contains 7,600 square feet. The upset price was \$7,600, and the lot was bought for \$9,200 by Chau Sau Moy.

Mr. Henry Dallas and his large troupe arrived in Hongkong by the steamer Sachsen on the 23rd inst., afterwards proceeding to Shanghai to fulfil a month's engagement there, after which we may expect them in Hongkong, when Mr. Dallas will stage some of the latest London successes. The company comes direct from Singapore, where they met with great triumphs.

The operation of righting the dredger Canton River, the details of which we gave in our issue of the 18th inst., concluded with entire success on that date. The dredger assumed an upright position at 9.10 a.m., among those present to watch being H.E. the Governor. It now remains to float her, but this task will not offer the same difficulty as that of turning her and may be accomplished within the week. An officer of H.M.S. Terrible is superintending the work, and coffer-dams are being constructed, two being now ready.

Consul-General and Mrs. Wildman and their two children left on the 22nd inst. in the City of Rio de Janeiro for San Francisco. They will go forward to Washington, with the intention of arriving before the adjournment of Congress and to attend the inauguration ball on 4th March, a state function which occurs once every four years—in honour of the inauguration of a new President. Mr. W. F. Aldrich, Vice and Deputy Consul-General, will be in charge during Mr. Wildman's absence. Mr. Wildman expects to return to Hongkong early in June.

We have been requested to invite subscriptions for the widow and four children of the schoolmaster Yeung Ku Wan, who was murdered in his schoolroom in Gage Street on the 10th instant. They have been left totally without support, and some friends of the deceased have already contributed \$105, to be used for the support of the family as required. This sum has been placed in our hands, and we shall be glad to receive any subscriptions which may be sent and to see that they are used as may be required for the benefit of the widow and children. We think this is a case that one of the numerous missionary societies, or native benevolent associations, might take up.

Another fire broke out, again on the 20th inst. and at about same time as the last which occurred at Beaconsfield Arcade. It originated in a pile of empty boxes and straw in the backyard of No. 13, ground floor, occupied by a curio-dealer. The attention of Dr. Macleod, who happened to be in his office at the time, was called to it by the hammering of the front door by passers-by trying to get in by it, and he with a bucket poured water on the fire from the back part of his office. Some Chinese soon turned up, who after great exertions broke down a strong wooden partition and also with buckets of water finally quenched the fire before the arrival of the brigade. The flames cracked some panes of glass and got inside the store, but fortunately were suppressed before any considerable damage was done.

The French gunboat *Viper* left for Canton on the 18th inst.

The British hospital ship *Carthage* left on Sunday for Calcutta.

Mr. E. R. Hallifax has been appointed Assistant Superintendent of Police.

Captain C. G. Pritchard, R.G.A., has been appointed to perform the duties of adjutant to the Hongkong Volunteer Corps until the end of March.

The new regulations as to launches in the harbour, which come into force on the 1st February, are published in a *Government Gazette Extraordinary*.

The concert which was to have been given on board H.M.S. *Tamar* on the 21st inst. was cancelled in consequence of the grave news received as to the condition of Her Majesty the Queen.

An earth-coolie was carrying out some underground work in Pokfulam Road on the 20th inst., when a sudden collapse took place, and the unfortunate man was buried alive. The body was removed to the mortuary.

The return of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum last week included 459 non-Chinese and 137 Chinese to the former institution and 227 non-Chinese and 2,420 Chinese to the latter.

The Hon. C. P. Chater, C.M.G., District Grand Master of Hongkong and South China, has announced to Mr. E. W. Mitchell, Hon. Sec., Masonic Ball Committee, that, owing to the death of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, no Masonic Ball can be held on the 4th February as arranged.

We were informed on the 23rd inst. by Mr. A. R. Marty that he was just in receipt of a telegram from the firm's Haiphong agent as follows:—"S.S. *Hu* ran ashore during a fog yesterday, 21st, 4 a.m., N.W. by W. of Cape Canie, S.S. *Hating* ordered to proceed immediately to render assistance, have no farther news."

The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, agents for the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, inform us that they have received from Amoy further particulars respecting the accident to the s.s. *Tamsui Maru*. It appears that the steamer on her way from Tamsui to Amoy, at about 9 a.m. on the 21st inst., stranded in a dense fog on a reef off Quemoy Island and made a hole under her bunkers. She was run ashore to save her sinking, and it is now hoped that she may be saved from becoming a total wreck.

The Return of Stamp Revenue for the years 1899 and 1900 shows an increase for 1900 of \$116,236.96. The principal items in which increase were made were:—conveyance or assignment, \$47,214.25; probate or letters of administration, \$44,246.28; bank note duty, \$9,222.50; adhesive stamps, \$6,101.24; mortgage, \$4,361.40; lease without fine or premium, \$1,579.68; transfer of shares, \$1,296.40; charter party, \$1,080.00. No decrease exceeded \$700 in amount, and the sum of the decreases only came to \$2,425.65.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Seoul telegram reports that a party of Americans have secured a contract for building waterworks inside the Palace grounds for a sum of two million yen.

A Japanese contemporary reports that an American syndicate seems likely to secure the contract for water works in Seoul. The expenditure is estimated at two million yen.

A serious mishap occurred at the Peitang Forts when a salute was being fired in honour of the New Year. A Chinese gun exploded while being loaded, killing six men. They were buried at Tongku in a snow-storm on the 3rd inst. Several more were wounded.

The slump in tin is exciting some apprehensions in Pahang. The why and wherefore do not seem clear. At the end of the Chinese year there is nearly always a fall, as quantities of ore are thrown on the market by miners who have to settle up with coolies and other employees.

The Bank of Formosa has been purchasing since December last the gold discovered in the island, and had accumulated about 160 momme down to the 31st ult. It is estimated that the gold purchased in one year will amount to 1,600 momme, the market price being 5 yen per momme.

Owing to a strike in the printing office of the *Echo de Chine*, the publication of the paper was suspended for several days last week.

Leave of absence has been given to Colonel Buck, the U.S. Minister to Japan. He left Yokohama a few days ago for the States by the steamer China.

A novel scheme of amusement for bicyclists is proposed at Shanghai. It is the holding of a paper hunt on bicycles, the riding of which will be confined to Chinese paths.

General Voyron telegraphed to Paris last week from Tientsin that all his troops were in occupation of their barracks, and that they had been ordered not to leave them except for the protection of the inhabitants. Snow was abundant, and the sanitary conditions excellent.

A Seoul despatch of the 12th inst. to the *Asahi* says that the electric railway projected by Americans to connect Seoul and Kaijo has been sanctioned. It will avoid the route of the proposed Government railway between the same towns. A contract has been concluded between the Korean railway authorities and Mr. Cawlbren—so the name is given in the telegram.

The Siamese Government has determined to establish a department of paper currency in the near future. The currency notes will be issued at Bangkok and will be exchangeable for cash on presentation at the currency office. Mr. Williamson has already been appointed director-general of the department to work out the details of the scheme.

The project of a trip to Europe and America by the Japanese Prince Imperial is again upon the tapis. It is known that his Imperial Highness entertained a wish to go abroad some time ago, but his departure was deferred until after his marriage, and subsequently by the outbreak of the Chinese troubles. The present idea is that he will set out in the spring.

We have received the fifth annual report of Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Ltd. The directors regret to report another loss on the year's operations, principally accounted for by the loss in closing the Singapore branch, and partly by the disturbance in China. Some important economies have been effected in establishment expenses. The company's business here has been transferred to local Agents. The total balance against the company is £3,648 4s. 10d, the balance brought from last account being £3,150 15s. 2d.

The *Universal Gazette* says that the Chinese Government has appointed H.E. Yang Ju, Chinese Minister to St. Petersburg, to be a Peace Commissioner with full power to negotiate with the Russian Government on the subject of the evacuation of Manchuria by the Russian troops. The same paper also states that a special steamer of the C. M. S. N. Co. will be sent to Corea to convey H.E. Hsu Shin-peng, Chinese Minister to Corea, whose recall at the instance of H.E. Li Hung-chang has already been mentioned.

The yearly expenses of the Household of the Sultan have been estimated at no less a sum than six million sterling. Of this a million and a half alone is spent on the clothing of the women of the harem, and £80,000 on the Sultan's own wardrobe. Nearly another million and a half is swallowed up by presents, a million goes for pocket-money, and still another million for the table. It seems incredible, says the *Straits Times*, that so much money can possibly be spent in a year by one man, but when it is remembered that some 1,500 people reside within the palace walls, live luxuriously, and dress expensively at the cost of the Civil List, it appears more comprehensible.

According to the *N.-C. Daily News* a Hangchow despatch to hand at Shanghai states that all guilty officers concerned in the Chuchou Massacre in Chékiang last July seem to have combined to lay the whole blame of the atrocities upon Pao, ex-Taotai of the said place, and make him a scapegoat for the lot. The intention of the Governor (Yün Tzu-yi) therefore, says our contemporary, now seems to be to memorialise the Throne recommending that Pao Taotai be banished to penal servitude for life on the military postroads outside of China Proper; while the hereditary rank of Baron of the 1st class held by Pao be taken away from him and given to his eldest son to preserve the family rank and name to uphold the honour of the ex-Taotai's father, the late celebrated General Pao Ts'ao.

Shanghai papers report the sudden illness of the Rev. Dr. J. R. Hykes, Vice-Consul-General for the United States. He was taken ill on the morning of the 16th instant, soon after his reception of the new Taotai at the offices of the Consulate. Latest papers report an improvement in Dr. Hykes's condition.

Arrangements, it is stated, are being made for a Chinese exhibition in London in 1902. The scheme is being engineered by a syndicate, and it will depend upon the support given during the next few months whether the exhibition will be on a larger scale than usual. No site has yet been decided upon. The exhibition will include many examples of Chinese life, with pagodas, temples, and Chinese villages.

The statement comes from Constantinople that a proposal is being considered at Yildiz for sending an extraordinary mission of Ulama to China to preach peace to the Chinese Mussulmans, and to strengthen the relations between them and the Khalifate. The idea is said to have emanated from one of the great Powers, which is reported to have suggested that the Sultan should exercise his influence as Khalif over the Chinese Mussulmans, numbering about 200,000,000, with a view to bringing the disturbances in the Celestial Empire to an end. It is not surprising to learn that it is thought in diplomatic circles that the scheme will not lead to anything.

A new Japanese Admiralty port is to be opened at the Maizuru, in the province of Tango, during the next fiscal year. On the opening of the port, the warships and torpedo boats now attached to the Admiralty ports of Yokosuka, Kure, and Sasebo, will be distributed among the four ports, including that of Maizuru. The new Admiralty port will be provided, as are the other ports, with a marine corps and a shipbuilding yard. Work on the new port has been rapidly progressing, and should no hitch occur in its completion, the naval institution will be formally opened simultaneously with the arrival in Japan of the battleship *Mikasa*, the last of the ships on the extensive shipbuilding programme drawn up after the conclusion of the Japan-China war.

The demolition of the wall of Tientsin City has been commenced on the south side, adjoining the Japanese Settlement, says the *P. & T. Times*. It was reported at one time that the whole wall was to be levelled and converted into a tramway road, but we now hear from some quarters that the work is considered too expensive. If the demolition of the wall is necessary or advisable, we fail to see why it need prove expensive at all. If instead of paying the ridiculous wages for coolie labour which the Military Authorities have paid, they had seized the hundreds of loafers and mischievous characters thronging the city who were largely responsible for the mischief lately wrought, and made them carry out public works for merely their rice, they would be conferring a boon on respectable Chinese, accomplish a great deal for the general benefit, and save many items of heavy expenditure from the National Treasury, while giving the said loafers a wholesome lesson on supply and demand.

The *N. C. Daily News* Wenchow correspondent writes on the 9th inst.—"Wenchow is once more looking like itself, so far as the presence of the foreign community is concerned, as the last steamer of the year brought the ladies and children of the Methodist Mission from Ningpo, along with some of the C.I.M. missionaries from Shanghai, while others arrived by the first steamer in January. The visible appearance of ladies and children in the streets seems to give universal satisfaction to the natives, and conveys a sense of security. Although the city is perfectly quiet, it is not so in the country. Certain districts are still very much disturbed by local banditti." The first instalment, the correspondent states, of the indemnity for mission property destroyed and other losses has now been paid over by the officials of the respective districts. "One would hope that, now they have to pay up, the officials and others concerned will be convinced that it is more profitable to repress anti-foreign feeling while in the bud, before it is allowed through supineness or sympathy to blossom out into actual outrage. It is probable, however, that those who pay the piper are not those who danced to the music." This is precisely what might have been expected.

COMMERCIAL.

TEA.

CAMPHOR.

HONGKONG, 25th January.—Still there have been no arrivals.

SUGAR.

HONGKONG, 25th January.—The further advance in price is reported, market being brisk. Quotations are:—

Sheklong, No. 1, White.....	\$8.20 to \$8.25	pel.
do. " 2, White.....	7.10 to 7.15	"
Sheklong, No. 1, Brown ...	5.30 to 5.35	"
do. " 2, Brown ...	5.15 to 5.20	"
Swatow, No. 1, White.....	8.15 to 8.20	"
do. " 1, White.....	7.10 to 7.15	"
Swatow, No. 1, Brown ...	5.20 to 5.25	"
do. " 2, Brown ...	5.10 to 5.15	"
Foochow Sugar Candy.....	12.17 to 12.22	"
Sheklong "	10.70 to 10.75	"

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

Per Imperial German Mail steamer *Prinzess Irene*, sailed on the 9th January. For Suez:—3 cases silk. For Beyrouth:—50 boxes cassia, 10 cases silk. For Trieste/Odessa:—100 boxes cassia. For Genoa:—262 bales raw silk, 68 bales pierced cocoons, 25 boxes staranised, 16 rolls mats. For Venice:—100 boxes cassia. For Trieste:—149 bales rattanshaving, 14 bales canes. For Antwerp:—101 bales split bamboo, 75 bales canes, 4 cases ginger. For Antwerp/Hamburg:—24 rolls matting. For Amsterdam:—100 casks preserves, 8 boxes Chinaware. For Rotterdam:—28 bales canes, 2 cases cigars. For London:—10 boxes bristles. Bremen:—250 rolls matting. For Hamburg:—460 bales canes, 130 bales feathers, 49 bales cassiabuds, 11 rolls matting, 5 cases human hair. For Copenhagen:—6 bales canes.

Per steamer *Doric*, sailed on the 6th January. For San Francisco:—565 pkgs. tea, 12 case silk. For Panama:—7 cases silk. For New York:—1 case silk, 20 bales raw silk.

Per steamer *Dardanus*, sailed on the 9th Jan. For London:—1,132 boxes=23,772 lbs. scented caper tea, 235 boxes=4,935 lbs. congou tea, 509 boxes tea, particulars unknown, 4,688 bales hemp, 33 bales canes, 482 rolls matting, 1,368 bags gum, 681 bags ore, 200 casks ginger, 1,000 cases ginger, 91 cases cigars, 18 cases Chinaware, 10 cases blackwoodware, 19 cases empty cylinders, 52 cases cassia, 5 cases vermilion, 21 pkgs. shell, 26 pkgs. sundries. For London opt. Manchester:—50 bales waste silk. For London opt. Hamburg:—271 bales canes. For Manchester:—2 bales lastings. For Glasgow:—1 box cigars.

Per P. & O. s.s. *Japan*, sailed on the 12th January, 1901. For Buenos Ayres:—1,300 m/pkgs tea, 2 cases Chinaware. For Manchester:—50 bales waste silk. For London:—1,799 bales hemp from Manila, 3 cases cigars from Manila, 305 half chests tea from Amoy, 50 pkgs. tea from Macao, 1,500 boxes tea, 255 bales waste silk opt. Manchester, 737 rolls mats and matting, 243 cases Chinaware, 100 cases P. L. fans, 200 casks preserves, 96 cases blackwoodware, 20 cases dry preserves, 68 bales canes, 4 bales bird feathers, 1 case silks, 1 case curios, 5 cases furniture, 1 case fur, 5 bales cottons, 2 boxes effects, 12 pkgs. rattanware, 4 pkgs. sundries.

RICE.

HONGKONG, 25th January.—The prices are going up a little, the tone of the market having improved. Quotations are:—

Saigon, Ordinary.....	\$2.70 to 2.75
Round, Good quality	2.90 to 2.95
Long	3.15 to 3.20
Field mill cleaned, No. 2	2.80 to 2.85
Garden, " No. 1	3.25 to 3.30
White	3.75 to 3.80
Fine Cargo	4.15 to 4.20

COALS.

HONGKONG, 25th January.—Small sales of Japanese at quotations:—
Cardiff..... \$30.00 sellers ex ship
Australian \$14.00 to \$14.50 ex godown, nominal
Yubari Lump..... \$11.00 ex godown, nominal
Miiki Lump \$10.
Moji Lump \$7.00 to \$9.50 ex ship, steady
Hongay double } 10.50 ex godown
screened }
Hongay Lump..... 8.50 ex ship } nominal.
Hongay Dust 5.50 " }
Briquettes..... 14.50 ex godown }

MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS.

HONGKONG, 25th January.—Among the sales reported during the week are the following:—

YARN AND PIECE GOODS.—Bombay Yarn: 1,400 bales No. 10 at \$83.50 to \$91, 500 bales No. 12 at \$90 to \$95, 300 bales No. 16 at \$97 to \$103, 1,550 bales No. 20 at \$99 to \$110. Grey Shirtings: 750 pieces 10 lbs. Blue 5 Men at \$4.40, 500 pieces 10 lbs. Blue 7 Boys at \$3.95. White Shirtings: 500 pieces Blue Dragon at \$5.95, 500 pieces Flower at \$5.55, Drills: 100 pieces 16 lbs. Large Eagle at \$6.55. Mexicans: 600 pieces 36 Crown at \$2.90, 600 pieces 36 X M at \$2.80, 250 pieces 32 Mexican Red Stag at \$2.82, 300 pieces 36 brown at \$2.92. Raw Cotton: 100 bales at \$23.25, 70 bales at \$23.

COTTON YARN—

	per bale
Bombay—Nos. 10 to 20s.....	\$78.00 to \$111.00
English—Nos. 16 to 24.....	114.00 to 120.00
" 22 to 24.....	120.00 to 128.00
" 28 to 32.....	136.00 to 142.00
" 38 to 42.....	155.00 to 170.00

COTTON PIECE GOODS—

	per piece
Grey Shirtings—6 lbs.	2.15 to 2.25
7 lbs.	2.40 to 2.55
8.4 lbs.	2.90 to 3.60
9 to 10 lbs.	3.70 to 4.50
White Shirtings—54 to 56 rd.	2.60 to 2.80
58 to 60 "	3.25 to 4.05
64 to 66 "	4.30 to 5.55
Fine.....	5.20 to 7.90
Book-folds.	4.40 to 6.30
Victoria Lawns—12 yards.....	0.78 to 1.60
T-Cloths—6lbs. (32 in.), Ord'y.	1.75 to 1.90
7lbs. (32 ")	2.00 to 2.25
6lbs. (32 ")	1.95 to 2.20
7lbs. (32 ")	2.85 to 3.70
8 to 8.4 oz., (36 in.).....	2.00 to 3.60
Drills, English—40 yds., 14 to 16 lbs.	4.25 to 7.10

FANCY COTTONS—

Turkey Red Shirtings—14 to 8 lbs.	1.55 to 5.00
Brocades—Dyed	— to —
Chintzes—Assorted	0.08 to 0.17
Velvets—Black, 22 in.	0.22 to 0.60
Velveteens—18 in.	0.20 to 0.22
Handkerchiefs—Imitation Silk	0.36 to 2.50

WOOLENS—

	per yard
Spanish Stripes—Sundry chops.....	0.80 to 1.50
Habit, Med., and Broad Cloths	1.25 to 2.50
Long Ells—Scarlet.....	6.40 to 10.00
Assorted.....	6.50 to 10.10
Camlets—Assorted.....	12.50 to 32.00
Lastings—30 yds., 31 inches } Assorted	8.00 to 20.00
Orleans—Plain	8.50 to 10.00
Blankets—8 to 12 lbs.	4.00 to 8.00

METALS—

	per picul
Iron—Nail Rod	4.25 to —
Square, Flat Round Bar (Eng.)	4.25 to —
Swedish Bar	7.00 to —
Small Round Rod	4.50 to —
Hoop 1 to 1 1/2 in.	5.00 to —
Wire 15/25	7.50 to —
Old Wire Rope	2.50 to —
Lead, L.B. & Co. and Hole Chop	10.50 to —
Australian	10.50 to —

Yellow Metal—Muntz. 14/20 oz.	40.50 to —
Vivian's. 14/20 oz.	40.50 to —
Elliot's. 14/20 oz.	40.25 to —
New Chops. 14/20 oz.	39.50 to —
Composition Nails	65.00 to —
Japan Copper, Slabs	41.00 to —
Tin	62.50 to —
Tin-Plates	6.20 to —
Steel 1/2 to 1	5.75 to —

SUNDRIES—

Quicksilver	151.00 to —
Window Glass.....	5.75 to —
Kerosene Oil	2.40 to —

VERNON & SMYTH'S SHARE REPORT

HONGKONG, 25th January.—The market continues active and a good business has been transacted during the week. Rates generally have ruled strong and in some important cases show large advances.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai have been neglected, with sellers and no sales at quotation, and at rather less than equivalent rates forward. Nationals unchanged with a small business at quotation.

MARINE INSURANCES.—China Traders have found buyers at \$55 and \$56, closing steady at \$55. Unions and Cantons have changed hands at quotations and close with further buyers. Yangtszes after sales at \$120 are enquired for at \$115 without finding sellers.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Both Hongkongs and China Fires have been on the market, at \$315 and \$84 respectively, with only small sales of the former.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao have ruled very firm at \$35 after sales at \$34 and \$35. Rumours of an exceptionally good report and a dividend and bonus of \$1.50 are responsible for the rise. Market closes steady at \$35. Indos have improved to \$105 after large sales at \$101 to \$104 for cash and at equivalent rate on time, chiefly for March and April. Douglasses have been placed at \$47 but close with a few small sellers at \$46. China Manilas at \$73 and \$73 for old issue. China Mutuals unchanged and without business.

MINING.—Punjoms have declined to \$3 with business, but close with buyers at \$3, sellers now holding for \$3. Jelebus have found buyers at quotation. Olivers "B" have been in a small demand and a few have changed hands at \$1 and later at \$1.10. Raubs continue quiet without business.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have boomed considerably with sales at from 590 to 610 per cent. premium cash and at higher than equivalent rates for March and April; market closes strong at quotation. Kowloon Wharves remain quiet with small sellers at \$89. Wanchais are enquired for at \$62, but no shares are forthcoming.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands have recovered last week's drop and after fair sales at \$200 and later at \$203, are now steady at \$200 ex div., with fair sales forward at equivalent rates. Hotels have been enquired for and could be placed at \$124; very few shares, however, are obtainable. West Points have changed hands at \$51, and Humphreys at \$14, and sellers at quotation.

COTTON MILLS.—No business to report under this heading.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Green Islands have been placed at \$20 cash and at \$20 for March delivery. Watsons at \$15.75 and \$16. China Providents at \$9.

MEMOS.—Dividend and call of 1/- per share on Raubs payable on 28th instant. Ordinary Yearly Meeting Humphreys Estate, & Co. on the 28th instant. Transfer Books close on 22nd inst. Ordinary Yearly Meeting Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company on 5th February. Transfer Books close on 23rd instant. Kowloon Land and Building Company Ordinary Yearly Meeting on the 7th February.

Closing quotations are as follows:

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS.
Banks—		
Hongkong & Shanghai	\$125	\$565, sellers
		352 p. ct. prem. =
		(London, £62.
China & Japan, ordy.	24	21. •
Do. deferred	21	25 58.
Natl. Bank of China		
A. Shares		\$27, buyers
B. Shares	28	\$27, buyers
Foun. Shares	28	\$20.
Bell's Asbestos E. A.	21	\$1, buyers
Campbell, Moore & Co.	\$10	\$20.
China Prov. L. & M.	\$10	\$91, ex div., & b'ys
China Sugar	\$100	\$115, sellers
Cotton Mills—		
Ewo	Tls. 100	Tls. 50.
International	Tls. 100	Tls. 55.
Laou Kung Mow	Tls. 100	Tls. 55.
Soychee	Tls. 500	Tls. 325, buyers
Yahloong	Tls. 100	Tls. 50.
Hongkong	\$100	\$15, sellers
Dairy Farm	\$6	\$7.
Fenwick & Co., Geo.	\$25	\$59, sellers
Green Island Cement	\$10	\$20, sellers
H. & C. Bakery	\$50	\$55, sales
Hongkong & C. Gas	210	\$118, buyers
Hongkong Electric	\$5	\$121, sales
H. H. L. Tramways	\$100	\$61, sales
Hk. Steam Water-boat Co., Ltd.	15	\$5.
Hongkong Hotel	\$50	\$124, buyers
Hongkong Ice	\$25	\$180, buyers
H. & K. Wharf & G.	\$50	\$89, sellers
Hongkong Rope	\$50	\$170, sellers
H. & W. Dock	\$125	\$10 p. ct. prem. =
Insurance—		
Canton	\$50	\$150, sales
China Fire	\$20	\$84, sellers
China Traders'	\$25	\$55, sales
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$315, sellers
North-China	\$25	Tls. 180, buyers
Straits	\$20	\$1.
Union	\$50	\$245, buyers
Yangtze	\$60	\$120, sales
Land and Building—		
Hongkong Land Inv.	\$100	\$200, ex div., buyers
Humphreys Estate	\$10	\$14.
Kowloon Land & B.	\$30	\$28, buyers
West Point Building	\$50	\$49, ex div.,
Luzon Sugar	\$100	\$40.
Mining—		
Charbonnages	Fcs. 250	\$325, sellers
Gt. Estn. & C'donian	\$3	5 cents
Do. Preference	\$1	10 cents
Jebeu	\$5	\$6, sellers
Queen's Mines Ltd.	25c.	7 cents, sellers
Olivers Mines, A.	\$5	\$2, sellers
Do. B.	\$5	\$1.10, sales
Punjom	\$8	\$31, sellers
Do. Preference	\$1	\$1.20, sales
Raub	16s. 10d.	\$47, sellers
New Amoy Dock	\$61	\$21, buyers
Oriente Hotel Co., Ltd.	\$50	\$80, sellers
Steamship Coys.—		
China and Manila	\$50	\$72, sellers
China Mutual Pref.	210	\$31, sellers
China Ordinary	210	\$12, buyers
Do.	25	\$7, buyers
Douglas Steamship	\$50	\$46, sellers
H. Canton and M.	\$15	\$35.
Indo-China S. N.	210	\$105, buyers
Shell Transport and Trading Co.	21	\$3. 4s.
Star Ferry	\$10	\$201, buyers
		\$61, sales
Tebrau Planting Co.	\$5	\$3, sellers
United Asbestos	\$4	\$71, buyers
Do.	\$10	\$20.
Wanchai Warehouse	\$371	\$62, ex div., buyers
Watkins, Ltd.	\$10	\$121, sellers
Watson & Co., A. S.	\$10	\$16.
Universal Trading Co., Ltd.	\$5	\$51, buyers
Cigar Companies—		
Alhambra, Limited	\$500	\$1,500, buyers
La Commercial, Ltd.	\$500	\$1,000.
Hensiana, Limited	\$100	\$105, sellers
La Favorita, Ltd.	\$500	\$700, sellers

VERNON & SMYTH, Brokers.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

FRIDAY, 25th January.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON—

Telegraphic Transfer 2/01
Bank Bills, on demand 2/01 7

Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	2/01 7
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2/01 7
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2/01 7
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	2/01 7
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	2.53
Credits, 4 months' sight	2.59
ON GERMANY.—	
On demand	2.06
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	491
Credits, 60 days' sight	501
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1501
Bank, on demand	1501
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1501
Bank, on demand	1501
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank, at sight	721
Private, 30 days' sight	731
ON YOKOHAMA.—	
On demand	1 p. c. pm.
ON MANILA.—	
On demand	1 p. c. pm.
ON SINGAPORE.—	
On demand	1 p. c. pm.
ON BATAVIA.—	
On demand	1201
ON HAIPHONG.—	
On demand	2 p. c. pm.
ON SAIGON.—	
On demand	1 1/2 p. c. pm.
ON BANGKOK.—	
On demand	601
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	9.87
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	51
BAR SILVER per oz.	28 1/2

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

FOR LONDON.—Peninsular (str.), Ixion (str.), Prometheus (str.), Alcinous (str.), Java (str.).
FOR LIVERPOOL.—Glaucus (str.).
FOR MARSEILLES.—Java (str.), Siam (str.), Indus (str.).
FOR BREMEN.—Hamburg (str.).
FOR HAVRE AND HAMBURG.—Bamberg (str.), Sibiria (str.), Frieberg (str.), Sazonia (str.), Siam (str.), Silesia (str.).
FOR VICTORIA, B. C.—Olympia (str.).
FOR VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI.—Empress of India (str.).
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—Coptic (str.), America Maru (str.), City of Peking (str.).
FOR NEW YORK.—Polaris (str.), Albenga (str.).
FOR AUSTRALIA.—Yawata Maru (str.), Guthrie (str.), Changsha (str.).
FOR PORTLAND, O.—Adato (str.).
FOR SAN DIEGO.—Kvarven (str.).
FOR SINGAPORE AND PENANG.—Benalder (str.).
FOR SINGAPORE PENANG AND CALCUTTA.—Catherine Apar (str.).

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

January— ARRIVALS.

18, Chowtai, German str., from Bangkok.
19, Fushun, British str., from Canton.
19, Esang, British str., from Canton.
19, Kiukiang, British str., from Canton.
19, Choysang, British str., from Shanghai.
19, Helios, Norwegian str., from Hongay.
19, Coptic, British str., from San Francisco.
19, Merionethshire, British str., from London.
19, Tategami Maru, Japanese str., from Moji.
19, Lothair, Italian barque, from Callao.
19, Anping Maru, Jap. str., from Tamsui.
19, C. Apar, British str., from Calcutta.
19, Hailong, British str., from Haiphong.
19, Hangchow, British str., from Shanghai.
12, Idzumi Maru, Jap. str., from Japan.
19, Nanchang, British str., from Samarang.
19, Sungkiang, British str., from Manila.
20, Haitan, British str., from Coast Ports.
20, J. Diederichsen, Ger. str., from Haiphong.
20, Loongmoon, German str., from Shanghai.
20, Rhipeus, Dutch str., from Shanghai.
20, Trigonis, British str., from Palembang.
20, Lyeemoon, German str., from Canton.
20, Woosung, British str., from Canton.
20, Gymeric, British str., from Manila.
20, Alcinous, British str., from Liverpool.
21, Den of Ogil, British str., from Rotterdam.
21, Yuensang, British str., from Manila.

21, Taisang, British str., from Canton.
21, Dunay, Austrian str., from Singapore.
22, Preussen, German str., from Yokohama.
22, Empress of India, Brit. str., from Vancouver.
22, Olympia, British str., from Tacoma.
22, Sullberg, German str., from Haiphong.
22, Yawata Maru, Jap. str., from Yokohama.
22, Glenfalloch, British str., from Singapore.
22, Moravia, Austrian str., from Trieste.
22, Thales, British str., from Swatow.
22, Yorihome Maru, Jap. str., from Japan.
22, Daybreak, British str., from Canton.
22, Shansi, British str., from Canton.
22, Wingsang, British str., from Canton.
23, Cassius, German str., from Moji.
23, Wakasa Maru, Jap. str., from Yokohama.
23, Kwanglee, British str., from Shanghai.
23, Maria Valerie, Austrian str., from Kobe.
23, Nanyang, German str., from Mauritius.
23, Pakshan, British str., from Bangkok.
23, Sishan, British str., from Saigon.
23, Ariel, Norwegian str., from Wuhu.
23, Sachsen, German str., from Hamburg.
23, Shantung, British str., from Sourabaya.
23, Nimeira, British 4-m. bk., from N. York.
24, Ching Ping, German str., from Shanghai.
24, Foon Moon, German str., from Shanghai.
24, Ixion, British str., from Liverpool.
24, Loongsang, British str., from Manila.
24, Clara, German str., from Haiphong.
24, Hailan, French str., from Haiphong.
24, Sandakan, German str., from Sandakan.
24, Zaire, Portuguese gunboat, from Macao.
24, Choysang, British str., from Canton.
24, Taishun, Amr. str., from Canton.
25, Haiching, British str., from Coast Ports.
25, Malacca, British str., from London.
25, Hong Bee, British str., from Singapore.
25, Kaiserin Augusta, German cr., from Amoy.
25, Clam, British str., from Moji.
25, Amigo, German str., from Haiphong.
25, Germania, German str., from Hongay.
25, Holsatia, German str., from Hamburg.
25, Hangchow, British str., from Canton.
25, Loongmoon, German str., from Canton.
25, Wuhu, British str., from Canton.

DEPARTURES.

January—

18, Taishun, Amr. str., for Canton.
18, Wuhu, British str., for Canton.
19, Chusan, British str., for Europe.
19, Coromandel, British str., for Shanghai.
19, Anping, British str., for Canton.
19, Hoihao, French str., for Hoihow.
19, Tsinan, British str., for Australia.
19, Hinsang, British str., for Singapore.
19, Esang, British str., for Swatow.
19, S. v. Langkat, Dutch str., for Langkat.
20, Cheangchow, British str., for Amoy.
20, Daijin Maru, Jap. str., for Swatow.
20, Choysang, British str., for Canton.
20, Hangchow, British str., for Canton.
20, Kingsing, British str., for Canton.
20, Benlomond, British str., for Nagasaki.
20, Changsha, British str., for Weihaiwei.
20, Kiukiang, British str., for Shanghai.
20, Carthage, Brit. hospital ship, for Calcutta.
21, Benlarig, British str., for Hongay.
21, Chwnshan, British str., for Swatow.
21, Telemachus, British str., for Saigon.
21, Perla, British str., for Manila.
21, Hongkong, French str., for Hoihow.
21, Tetartos, German str., for Saigon.
21, Orlando, British cruiser, for Practice.
21, Loongmoon, German str., for Canton.
22, Descartes, French cruiser, for Macao.
22, Hsieh Ho, British str., for Shanghai.
22, Haitan, British str., for Swatow.
22, Nanchang, British str., for Saigon.
22, Taisang, British str., for Swatow.
22, Woosung, British str., for Shanghai.
22, Benlawers, British str., for Manila.
22, Hailong, British str., for Haiphong.
22, Taksang, British str., for Bangkok.
22, Progress, German str., for Tonron.
22, Lyeemoon, German str., for Shanghai.
22, City of Rio de Janeiro, Amr. str., for San Francisco.
23, Preussen, German str., for Europe.
23, Sullberg, German str., for Hoihow.
23, J. Diederichsen, German str., for Hoihow.
23, Merionethshire, British str., for Kisocho.
23, Den of Ogil, British str., for Kisocho.
23, Fushun, British str., for Shanghai.
23, Daybreak, British str., for Shanghai.
23, Alcinous, British str., for Shanghai.
23, Yuensang, British str., for Manila.

23, Anping Maru, Jap. str., for Swatow.
 23, Rhipeus, Dutch str., for London.
 23, Shansi, British str., for Shanghai.
 23, Idsumi Maru, Jap. str., for Seattle.
 24, Sachsen, German str., for Shanghai.
 24, Marie Jebsen, German str., for Saigon.
 24, Sachsen, German str., for Bangkok.
 24, Ariel, Norwegian str., for Canton.
 24, Thales, British str., for Swatow.
 24, Wingsang, British str., for Shanghai.
 24, Benelutha, British str., for Shanghai.
 24, Gymerio, British str., for Takow.
 24, Maria Valerie, Austrian str., for Bombay.
 25, Yawata Maru, Japanese str., for Sydney.
 25, Wakasa Maru, Japanese str., for London.
 25, Kyoto Maru, Jap. str., for Yokohama.
 25, P. C. Klao, British str., for Bangkok.
 25, Mogul, British str., for Karatsu.
 25, Choyang, British str., for Swatow.
 25, Chunsang, British str., for Yokohama.
 25, Sungkiang, British str., for Manila.
 25, Moravia, Austrian str., for Nagasaki.
 25, Ching Ping, German str., for Canton.
 25, Foon Moon, German str., for Canton.

PASSENGERS LIST.

ARRIVED.

Per *Progress*, from Tournon, Mrs. Blanc.
 Per *Anping*, from Shanghai, Mr. E. Ringhes, J. Ross, Mrs. and Miss Lamont.
 Per *Takaang*, from Shanghai, &c., Mr. D. H. Wilde.
 Per *Changsha*, from Australia, Mr. and Mrs. Morley, Messrs. E. Thomas, A. Kuenzle, and F. Glass.
 Per *Chusan*, from Shanghai, for Hongkong, Dr. Sloan, Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Halliday, Miss M. Kern, Mr. F. Rode, the Hon. J. J. Keswick, Messrs. Francke and Engel, Mr. and Mrs. Senna, Messrs. P. A. O. Mattoo and L. Wood, Lieut. E. L. Azavedo, Messrs. Wm. Collins, Wm. Ward, H. Tyndale, Saml. Pearce, Geo. Moggridge, Wm. Wiles, Arthur Sweeney and Stanley; for Bombay, Mr. J. C. H. Hanly; for Colombo, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. King and child; for Port Said, Mr. H. J. Cochran, Mrs. J. H. Cochran, Miss Mary Cochran, Miss J. C. Cochran; for London, Mr. Elliot, Mr. and Mrs. B. Hardy, Mr. E. T. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Warren, Messrs. J. Needham and L. W. Eadie.
 Per *Helios*, from Hongay, Mr. Hoff.
 Per *Idsumi Maru*, from Seattle, &c., Mr. M. Klemptner.
 Per *Hangchow*, from Shanghai, &c., Mr. Stratton.
 Per *Hailoong*, from Haiphong, &c., Mr. Wheeler.
 Per *Haitan*, from Coast Ports, Miss Stevens, Miss Marshall, Miss M. Marshall and Mr. E. Simpson.
 Per *Sungkiang*, from Manila, Mr. and Mrs. J. Brownhill, Mr. and Mrs. Plehn, Messrs. J. F. Kimm, J. Johnston, T. M. Garcia, O. J. Matlock and H. F. Seymour.
 Per *Catherine Apar*, from Calcutta, &c., Mrs. Alex. A. Apar, Miss Apar, Major Gee, I.M.S., Capt. O'Brien, Capt. Doyle, Messrs. E. Raymond, G. Ryan, F. Levick and L. Sauballee.
 Per *Coptic*, from San Francisco, Mr. A. L. Arundel, Mr. J. H. Greefkins, Mr. J. M. Gillette, Mrs. C. K. McIntosh, Mrs. K. West and Mr. H. L. Wheatley; from Honolulu, Mr. J. J. Plonsky; from Yokohama, Miss M. E. Miller; from Shanghai, Mr. F. H. Sawyer and Mr. H. G. Toome.
 Per *Yuensang*, from Manila, Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. Baker, Mrs. and Miss Blecker, Capt. G. C. Reid, Capt. C. S. Hatch, Messrs. W. Sampson and P. Pettick.
 Per *Moravia*, from Trieste, Rev. Couvour and Mr. Viller.
 Per *Olympia*, from Tacoma, Mr. J. Martin, Mrs. and Miss Hayward and Mrs. J. Truebridge.
 Per *Empress of India*, from Nagasaki, Dr. C. J. Fitzgerald; from Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Bell and two children and Mr. A. F. Reeks.
 Per *Preussen*, from Japan and Shanghai, for Hongkong, Messrs. Emile Luta, Arrowsmith, Consul Schmitzler, Mrs. E. B. Smith, Mrs. L. Barlow, Mr. W. Correa and daughter and Mrs. Einhard; for Singapore, Dr. Wegener; for Penang, Mr. Gordon Smith; for Port Said, Fürst Schachowsky, Messrs. L. Clifton, Marunjeff, Dr. Schemiakin, Pribuitkow, Mirululow, Krotzschmann, Sergejeff and Garmascheff; for Naples, Lieuts. Kerber and Saricheff, Messrs.

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Per *Wakasa Maru*, from Yokohama, Mr. and Mrs. H. Owen and child, Messrs. J. F. Isaac, H. E. Chaplain and H. Moss.

Per *Sachsen*, for Hongkong, from Hamburg, Dr. W. Doberck; from Southampton, Mrs. W. P. Davies and Mr. R. Lowe; from Genoa, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Rogge and children and Mr. Josef Meischl; from Colombo, Mr. W. N. Mackinley; from Penang, Mr. and Mrs. Hanson, M. R. Fiddes and Mrs. Saws; from Singapore, Messrs. F. E. Hardy, H. Playfair, Naoya Akuyawa, Capt. G. Conner and family, Mr. and Mrs. H. Mandl, Count Tysezkiewicz, Mr. and Mrs. Janssen and Mr. Elsner; for Shanghai, from Hamburg, Mrs. Ellis Stickforth and children, and Mr. Ernst Buschmann; from Southampton, Mr. Ernst Brindle, Miss P. Foster, Mrs. and Miss Price, and Mr. Blackstock; from Genoa, Miss Reinhardt, Miss Clara Fehling, Messrs. Bergmann, W. Gaedicke, Ad. Petersen, Paul Feistner; from Colombo, Mr. Cramer, Miss Krull, and Miss Mary Gernstein; from Penang, Messrs. Mosesco and Gendelmann; from Singapore, Mr. and Mrs. Dallas, Mr. Hermann, Miss de Worms, Mrs. Evelynne, Miss Glynne, Mr. R. Berner, Mr. and Mrs. Godwin, Mr. and Mrs. Montague, Mr. and Mrs. Vallance, Messrs. Metcalfe, Wilson, Foster, Ferrell, Munro, Stanley, Pifford, Shreut, Williams, and Montgomery, Misses Norton, Peel, McKay, D. Albert, S. Albert, Capel, and Birdie, Mrs. E. Reiges, Mrs. L. Schaechter, Messrs. A. Kaufmann, Chr. Broussen, L. Salomon, S. Green, Mrs. Olger, and Mr. Ajax; for Tsingtau, from Singapore, Mr. H. Huttonbach; for Yokohama, from Hamburg, Lieut. Muller; from Genoa, Rev. A. P. King and Mr. Aug. Westphal; from Colombo, Mr. F. Pridoux; from Singapore, Messrs. R. Pohle, Ludw. Honigmann, Mausagne Kirkwood and Lokutaro Ishioka; for Hiogo, from Southampton, Mrs. Gorham; for Nagasaki, from Hamburg, Mr. Carl Kohne; from Southampton, Miss M. McG. Whyte; from Singapore, Mrs. Osak Otelisan and Mrs. Fedovowne Abramson.

Per *Izion*, from Singapore, Mr. A. Yorkington.

Per *Loongsang*, from Manila, Mrs. Wilson and child, Messrs. Hilbert Cruickshank, Heredia J. Heredia, Rybicki and Hiss.

Per *Formosa*, from Tamsui, &c., Dr. and Mrs. Johnson, Miss Alves and Mr. Gillingham.

DEPARTED.

Per *Manche*, from Hongkong, for Saigon, Lieut. Maha; Dr. C. Pernet, Rev. Ruison, Messrs. Spliedt and J. G. Gonidec; for Marseilles, Lieut. M. Bellisent, Messrs. L. V. Benabes, A. Fanbaron, C. Damoncel, A. Roal, C. Martinez, P. Martinez, M. Martinez, H. Angelos, M. C. Arzel, J. E. Guen, E. Themothie, E. Prat, Y. M. Jan and Y. Churran.

Per *Laos*, from Hongkong, for Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Wattie, Messrs. C. F. Smith, Ribiore, A. Morangoni, M. Xavier, B. Stern, E. Sharp, J. Bran, E. S. Kromer, F. Mibades and N. Menoles.

Per *Kasuga Maru*, for Japan, Messrs. K. Sakuma, T. Hojo, R. MacCance, T. Hayashi, H. A. Camroodin, V. H. Toorabally, Mrs. Harada, Mrs. Takahara, Mrs. K. Ito, Mrs. Y. Matsuo, Mr. and Mrs. Cassey and Mrs. Y. Nabo.

Per *Kawachi Maru*, for Japan, Mr. I. Nitobe, General N. Arisaka, Capt. M. Hayashi, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Edward, Messrs. G. Scwabe, S. Takakura, K. Kawadji, Koisa, Ida, D. Yoshida, Shibuya and Kuriyama.

Per *Chusan*, from Hongkong, for Singapore, Miss Westrop, Mrs. and Miss Smith, Messrs. F. and B. Smith; for Penang, Mr. J. Showell Plant; for Colombo, Mr. W. R. Yule; for Port Said, Mr. S. N. Harris; for Marseilles, Miss Hamper, Miss Donoghue, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Lawler, Misses Cross (two), Miss Boillat, Mr. and Mrs. Houston; for London, Mr. John Meak, Mr. A. Milne, Major Perry, R.A.M.C., Commander A. B. Hulbert, R.N., Lieut. and Commander Chadwick, R.N., Staff Sergt. Holohan, Mrs. Holohan and child; from Shang-

hai, for Colombo, Mr. J. G. H. Hanly; for Port Said, Mr. H. J. Cochran, Mrs. J. W. Cochran, Misses Cochran (two); for London, Mr. Elliot, Mr. and Mrs. Hardy and servant, Mr. E. T. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Warren, Messrs. J. Needham, L. W. Eadie.

Per *Coromandel*, for Shanghai, from Hongkong, Messrs. F. Heath, Robert Reed, E. Kelly, J. L. Hugh O'Neill, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Castle; from Singapore, Messrs. W. J. Laing, Moller and Noon; from Bombay, Lieut. E. W. S. Mahon; from London, Messrs. A. Sutherland, Stanion, L. Melville and Mrs. Brandeth.

Per *Perla*, for Manila, from Hongkong, Mr. and Mrs. Diedrich, Mr. J. Elerle, Col. Freeman, Mr. and Mrs. L. Knox, Mrs. Wilbur, Mrs. Stephenson, Mr. and Mrs. Butts, Mr. and Mrs. Kubono, Mr. and Mrs. Toyofuko and child, Mr. Rosenthal, Mrs. and Miss Goodman, Messrs. R. J. Kennedy, B. Loane, F. Hazell, T. O'Neill.

Per *City of Rio de Janeiro*, for Shanghai, Capt. C. S. Hatch, U.S.M.C., Mr. and Mrs. F. Rode, Mr. L. Antonich, Mrs. A. W. Marshall, Messrs. T. E. Lescher, A. Inkoff and B. Kindholm; for Nagasaki, Lieut. M. Lalina, Mr. A. Schmidt; for Yokohama, Miss M. E. Miller; for San Francisco, Mr. D. M. Castle, Mrs. Castle, Mr. J. K. Carpenter, Consul-General and Mrs. R. Wildman, Master R. Wildman, Mrs. Katie Nichols, Mr. H. F. Seymour, Mrs. C. K. McIntosh, Mrs. K. West and Mr. F. B. Lee; for Hamburg, Mr. W. Kloman.

Per *Lyceum*, for Shanghai, Messrs. Rott, F. J. Ryan, F. C. Taylor, L. Sambolle and T. Patton.

Per *Yuensang*, for Manila, Mr. and Mrs. K. Hayashi, Mr. and Mrs. I. Nagatta, Mr. and Mrs. D. Matsui, Miss Ida Weinhart, Capt. E. C. Thomas, Messrs. John Moore and W. S. Lognecker.

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Per *Sachsen*, for Shanghai, from Hongkong, Messrs. E. Puhlmann, Vella, H. Pilkington, F. Dannenberg, Mr. and Mrs. Holliday; from Bremen and ports of call, Mrs. E. Stickforth and children, Misses Reinhardt, Clara Fehling, Krull, Messrs. Bergmann, Cramer, Hermann, Mr. and Mrs. Dallas, Misses de Worms, Glynne, Mrs. Evelynne, Mrs. P. Foster, Messrs. R. Berner, E. Brindle, Mrs. and Miss Price, Messrs. W. Gaedicke, Ad. Petersen, P. Feistner, Mr. and Mrs. Godwin, Mr. and Mrs. Montague, Mr. and Mrs. Vallance, Messrs. Metcalfe, Wilson, Foster, Ferrell, Munro, Stanley, Pifford, Strout, Williams, Montgomery, E. Buschmann, G. Blackstock, M. Mosesco, M. Gendelmann, A. Kaufmann, C. Broussen, L. Salomon, S. Green, Misses Norton, Peel, McKay, D. Albert, S. Albert, Capel, Birdie, M. Gernstein, Mrs. Olger, Mrs. E. Reiges and Mrs. L. Schaechter; for Japan, from Bremen and ports of call, Mrs. Gorham, Miss M. McG. White, Messrs. F. Pridoux, E. Pohle, L. Honigmann, M. Kirkwood, C. Kohne, Rev. A. P. King, Mrs. Abramson, Mrs. O. Otelisan and Mrs. S. Ishioka.

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